The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1908. NO. 43

LOCAL NEWS.

For fine box stationery, go to the ITEM office.

For best hard and soft coal, go to Gilbert's coal yard. Prices always lowest.

A new schedule went into effect on the East Broad Top railroad Monday, January 6, 1908.

J. P. Messmer is having an addition built to his Main street residence. Carpenter W. T. Webb is doing the work.

FOR RENT—Flats in Hotel Clairndon at $8, $10 and $12 per month. Inquire of WRIGHT BROS, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia built 2750 locomotives in 1907, an increase of 84 over the previous year.

The State Highway Department during the year 1907 issued 19,780 Automobile licenses, amounting in round numbers to $59,340.

In the year 1907 three hundred and nineteen marriage licenses were issued in Huntingdon county and in the same period twenty-three petitions for divorce were filed.

When you want the best, get DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve. It is good for little or big cuts, boils or bruises, and is especially recommended for piles. Sold by Wright & Dell.

G. H. Hooper on Monday purchased of Miss Ettie Cutshall the property at junction of Chestnut and Ridge streets in this borough. Mr. Hooper will take possession of his new home by the 15th of the present month.

On Christmas eve the men working on the Raystown dam, near Hawn's bridge, were paid off, and further operations were suspended until the close of the winter. The company expects to complete the plant this year.

H. E. Swope, who for the past year resided in Mapleton, several days ago removed his family to Hill valley. While here he was engaged at hauling ties and lumber for Swope & Grove, lumbermen, from Scrub Gap to Mapleton.

Snow began falling yesterday morning about seven o'clock and continued during the day and until nine o'clock last evening. This morning the earth is covered with the beautiful to a depth of seventeen inches with the thermometer registring 24° above zero. All indications point to a season of real winter weather.

It is predicted that Congress, at the coming session will abondon the Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., and transfer the Indian children to schools in the West. It is thought that Major Mercer's retirement as superintendent, is the first step in this direction, although positive proof of the proposed abandonment is lacking.

The news that the Adams Express company will ship their horse and wagon, which have been in use at Bellwood the past two years, to Mount Union is not received with rejoicing by the merchants and others doing business with that company, says the Bulletin. The agent, Mr. Schucker, will no longer bring the goods to your door, but the patrons will be obliged to call at the office for all express packages.

The wooden girders on the county bridge spanning the Juniata river at Mapleton have been replaced by iron ones, the work of installing the latter having been completed Saturday morning. During the progress of the work travel was considerably hindered, but since its completion, the bridge affords a much more satisfactory means of ingress an egress to the chief centre of the country's glass sand industry.

Col. Robert H. Thomas, civil war veteran, and editor and founder of the annual Grangers' picnic, died at his home in Mechanicsburg Friday, January 3, 1908, at the age of 63 years. Col. Thomas was founder of the Farmers' Friend and Grange Advocate and several other publications and during his entire life was active in the interests of the farmers. He was for many years secretary of the State Grange and prominently identified with the Patrons of Husbandry.

Rev Jackson, of Wilkinsburg, a former pastor of the U. B. congregation back in the seventies, preached to that people Sunday morning. The aged minister has many pleasant reminiscences of his pastorate in our village, when his congregation worshiped in the old church in the west end of town, and Elliot Robley, George Godard and other well known Christian workers were still vigorous and prominent in church work but who are now numbered among the multitude in the great beyond.

A Youthful Murderer.

Clarence Long, aged 17 years, who formerly resided at Smithfield near Huntingdon but for several years has been living at McKeesport, shot and killed an aged cripple in McKeesport about a week ago.

Young Long was an idler in the community loitering around pool rooms. He seemed especially to haunt one kept by an aged paralaytic of that city. This owner of the pool room and Long's victim was so helpless that he could walk only with two canes and by some one assisting him. On the night that the dastard deed was wrought, Long had been in the pool room and knowing that the owner had considerable money and that he carried it with him to his home, left before the old man started for his home, the latter being assisted by his son about twelve years of age. On the way to their house the tottering paralytic and the little boy were comfronted by Long and a boy by the name of Gregory. Long had a handkerchief over his face and demanded at the point of a revolver the money and was about to shoot when the little boy exclaimed "Don't shoot papa, only take his money." But nevertheless the boy shot and the ball shattered one of the arms of the old man. The youthful criminal secured some money and his accomplice ran away immediately after the shot was fired.

The wounded and almost dying man was hastened to a hospital and his arm amputated but in vain as he died a few hours after the operation.

Long was arrested near Altoona several days after his heinous crime had been committed. He was the illegimate child of Cora Gordon, who since married Clarence Long. The family lived in Smithfield up to about eight or ten years ago when they moved to McKeesport. Mr. and Mrs. Long are not now living together. Public indignation in McKeesport is at a fever heat and it may be the young man may have to atone for his crime on the gallows.

Hares Valley Railroad Reorganized.

The rights, privileges and franchises of the Hare's Valley Railroad company were sold at a judicious sale November 22, 1907, to L. C. Morganroth. Tuesday, December 31, 1907, a meeting was held at the office of H. H. Waite, Esq., to effect a reorganization at which time the following officers were chosen: L. C. Morganroth, president; J. E. McCloskey, secretrry and treasurer. Six directors were elected as follows: H. W. Croft, H. H. Waite, C. C. Brewster, I. N. Swope, William Walker and J. E. McCloskey.

The Best Chef

uses a WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK because he knows the recipes are practical and that the merit of each is fully established, economical and explicit. It is the most complete and popular work of the kind on the market. This book retails for $2.00, some stores charge $2.50.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS will mail the DAILY edition of the paper one year and the cook book—all charges prepaid—for $3.50. THIS MEANS THE BOOK AND PAPER, DAILY ONE ENTIRE YEAR FOR PRACTICALLY THE COST OF THE PAPER, WRITE TODAY.

It depends upon the pill you take. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills known for constipation and sick headache. Sold by Wright & Dell.

The farmers of this county will be interested to learn that there will be held this year as series of Farmers' Institutes: At Petersburg, Pa. on January 15th and 16th 1908, Warriorsmark, Pa. on January 17th and 18th 1808. Col. B. S. Seeds, Dr. Q. Thayer, Hon. Alva Agee, J. C. Campbell and Prof. Ours will be present to join with the farmers of this locality in the discussion of topics relative to agriculture. These meetings are free and open to all, and we have no doubt the farmers of this county will avail themselves of the advantages to be gained by attending these meetings. G. G. Hutchison Connty Chairman of Farmers Institute.

Do you have backache occasionaly, or "stitches" in the side, and sometimes do you feel tired out, without ambition and without energy? If so, your kidneys are out of order. Take DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They promptly relieve backache, weak back, inflammation of the bladder and weak kidneys. Sold by Wright & Dell.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Rev. H. K. Bower, of Mount Union, visited our town Friday last.

—Mrs. Elliott Robley, of Altoona, called on friends here last Friday.

—Misses Edith and Flora Dell visited friends at Beech Run last Thursday.

—V. S. Godard, of Altoona, called on friends in Mapleton New Year's day.

—Capt. W. C. Gayton, of Mount Union, was a visitor to Mapleton last Saturday.

—George Quinn and child, of Altoona, were visitors to Mapleton last Thurday.

—A. M. Menold and wife, of Mill Creek, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Miller.

—Insurance Agent M. L. Shaffner, of Huntingdon, was in town yesterday morning.

—Miss Emma Hooper, of Braddock, was a recent visitor at the home of her sister Mrs. L. A. Dell.

—Miles Monihen and family spent the holidays with his sister, Mrs. William Sipe at Burnham.

—Rev. S. D. Wilson, of Philipsburg, spent several days among friends in this vicinity this week.

—Mrs. Minnie Palmer and son, of Mt. Union, were Sunday guests of George Palmer and family.

—Miss Jettie Moore is home from Pittsburgh for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Moore.

—Director of the Poor, J. Q. Dell, of Cass township, transacted business in Huntingdon last Friday.

—Charles H. Clark, a clerk in the Central bank, Mount Union, was a visitor to Mapleton Friday evening.

—Miss Mary Wise, of Altoona, was the guest of John Hooper's family for several days during the past week.

—Mrs. Lizzie Smith and daughter, Miss Grace, of Mount Union, visited Mrs. B. B. Shore last Wednesday.

—Mrs. Charles Shoop and child, of Turtle Creek, are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. John A. McHugh.

—J. G. Gillam, of Huntingdon, formerly a prominent merchant of Mapleton, called on friends in town Friday afternoon.

—E. S. Chilcott Esq., of Colfax, transacted business at the county seat last Thursday, making the trip to and fro via Mapleton.

—S. W. Craig and daughter, of Huntsngdon, and Ross Beale, of Altoona, were Sunday visitors at the home of Alfred Brumbaugh on Railroad street.

S. B. Neice has been housed for more than a week, suffering from a self-inflicted wound on the right foot received while chopping kindling with a hatchet.

—Mason Hicks who has spent a couple weeks with his parents J. G. Hicks and wife left Monday for Canton, Ohio, where he will be engaged in city electrical work.

—R. T. Smith, Jr., of Baltimore, was in town several days last week on business pertaining to the Juniata White Sand company with which he is employed.

—Charles Yocum who has been spending his holidays with his parents Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Yocum at the Clairndon left Sunday for State College to continue his studies.

—Clifford Robertson, of Perrysville, and Miss Helen Gray, who is teaching school at Millvale, Alleghenv county were guests last Sunday of the latter's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Spangler.

—Miss Myrtle Wright, of Juniata, accompanied by her mother Mrs. G. W. Wright, spent Sunday in Harrisburg. The latter will spend a couple weeks with her sister Mrs. Wagner at the state capital.

—Moses Hardy and wife have returned home from Altoona, to which place they had been summoned two weeks ago on account of the serious illness of their daughter who resides in the Mountain city.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Long and her granddaughter, Mrs. H. D. Wicks arrived in town Monday noon from Newberry, Pa., to make preparation for the sale of Mrs. Long's household effects, which is being made to-day.

—C. V. Hackman has succeeded J. A. Lansberry as superintendent of Harbison-Walker Refractories Company's mammoth brick plant at Mount Union. Mr. Hackman was formerly superintendent of this plant and will shortly remove his family to Mount Union.

—Lewis Densler, of Altoona, who has been in California for several months in the hope of benefiting his health, a few days ago returned from the Pacific coast and Friday paid a brief visit to friends in Mapleton, while enroute to Mont Alto sanatorium in Franklin county, whither he went for treatment.

Mrs. Rosanna Bair.

Mrs. Rosanna Bair died at the home of her son, Samuel, on Glendower Way at 9 o'clock Saturday night, January 4, 1908 of jaundice, after an illness of several months' duration. For six weeks prior to her death she was confined to her bed.

Mrs. Bair, whose maiden name was Snair, was the daughter of Jacob Snair, (deceased) of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, and was born at that place April 4, 1839, hence was aged 68 years and 9 months. After reaching womanhood she was marriud to Daniel Bair who died September 19, 1888, while the family resided at Chestnut Grove, this county. In November, 1901, Mrs. Bair came to Mapleton with her son and continued to reside here until the time of her death. She is survived by five sons and one daughter, namely: Isaac J., of Hill valley; John C., Samuel W., James M. and Roy W., of Mapleton, and Mrs. Annie V. Sechrist, of Hill valley. Deceased was for many years a member of the German Baptist church in Hill valley and was a sincere christian woman.

The funeral took place yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, services being conducted at the home of her son Samuel by Rev. T. H. MacLeod of the Mapleton U. B. church, after which the remains were taken overland to the Gilboa cemetery in Hill valley where interment was made.

Death of a Child.

Paul Leslie Stake, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Allison Stake, died at the home of the parents in Three Springs at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, December 31, 1907, of pneumonia, after an illness of a few days, aged 8 months and 20 days.

We regret that this sweet little child was so early called from our midst, and know it will be sadly missed from mother's arms, as well as by every member of the family. Funeral services were conducted on New Year's afternoon at the home by Rev. Dean of the U. B. church. Interment in the Three Springs cemetery. The parents, three brothers and three sisters who mourn their loss, have the sympathy of their many friends in their bereavement.

This little child so sweet and fair,
Was called to live with God up there;
A white winged angel now to be,
And from all pain fore'er be free.

—A FRIEND.

Andrew S. Chilcote.

Andrew S. Chilcote died at his home near Coles Summit, this county, December 30, 1907. He was aged 69 years, 11 months and 18 days. The deceased was a veteran of the civil war and a member of the Methodist Protestant church. There survive him, three sons and one daughter. They are Jesse A., Howard C., John M., and Miss Della. The funeral was held Wednesday, January 1, 1908, services being conducted by Rev. Samuel McClain of Cassville.

Dr. Dixon, State Health Commissioner has notified the doctors throughout the State that all cases of chickenpox must be reported to the board of health, the premises placarded and children from the infected homes be excluded from the schools for a period of twenty-one days from date of outset of disease. In township districts when no physician is in attendance, the health officer of said district, when he learns of the existence of cases, shall report them to the County Medical Inspector, who will fill out the proper forms in order that the premises may be placarded.

The three road supervisors of Franklin township, Lycoming county, tendered their resignations to the court the other day, in a letter in which they made the following remarks: "We are tired of being criticised by the court, cursed by the traveling public and kicked by the taxpayers, without any compensation for our services." Other supervisors in other sections of the state have likewise sent in their resignations. Who can blame them? The truth is it is surprising that citizens can be found, under existing circumstances, who are willing to assume the responsibilities of onerous and thankless jobs. There should be some radical change in the road laws, a change which would give the supervisor a chance for his life.—Ex.

Mrs. Jennie Swope has had her summer kitchen at the rear of her Main street residence improved in appearance by having it weatherboarded, plastered and a slate roof placed on it.

The Review of the Year.

Henry Clews, the New York banker, gives some conclusions as to causes of the recent financial panic, and its probable effect on the future. The article, which follows, is interesting and should be read and considered by all.

The close of the year finds us energetically struggling to emerge from one of the most disastrous financial panics in history. Security values have sunken at least one-third, and in many cases more than one-half of the figures quoted a year ago.

While the causes of the panic are now generally understood, it may be well in taking account of the past twelve months to briefly cite the chief reasons. Among these causes was general over-doing; over-extension of credit; over-speculation; over-issue of securities; great industrial expansion; excessive underwriting schemes; excessive mining and real estate speculation; earthquakes at home and abroad; Japanese and South African wars; general public extravagance; exhaustion of floating capital; distrust inducted by corporate mismanagement, and finally the hostile attitude of political leaders and legislative bodies at home, stimulating erroneous prejudice against wealth. These conditions, however, are now a matter of history and of little interest except for the lessons they convey. It is of first importance to recognize that a complete change of base has taken place; and that the business world, whether it likes it or not, must now be actively concerned in adjusting itself to new conditions. We have been suddenly precipitated from a high level to a lower, and the sooner this vital change is admitted and conformed to, the prompter and sounder will be the resumption of business activity. Fortunately the panic fell with greatest severity upon those best able to bear it; wealthy institutions and rich men being the chief sufferers. Upon the industrial, mercantile and laboring classes the shock has been much less severe; a distinction that is important to bear in mind. It would be folly, however, to indulge in delusions as to the final effects of the panic. In greater or less degree the consequence will be distributed over parts of the country, and it is not unreasonable to be prepared for at least a year of comparative depression, certainly in the east where commerce and industry are most concentrated.

There is reason to believe that the worst consequences of the panic have been limited to financial circles. But to gain some idea of the future in this respect it is necessary to inquire into the condition of our chief industries. First comes the American farmer, who last year raised crops valued at $7,400,000,000, much the highest figure on record. His condition must be highly satisfactory; for after seven or eight years of uninterrupted prosperity he is now out of debt and so well situated financially as to be comparatively indifferent regarding any business recession in the United States. Should he fail to secure good prices at home he is almost certain of obtaining them abroad. When it is fully appreciated that according to the census abont 35 per cent, of our working population is engaged in agriculture, it will be readily recognized that the farmer is still the backbone of the country in spite of the fact that the growth of agriculture is hardly keeping pace with population, and is still producing less than one-half the amount turned out by our manufacturers.

Our growth in manufacturing is enormous, and in 1907 our products must have considerably exceeded $16,000,000,000 in value; but owing to the extensive use of machinery only about 25 per cent. of the country's hand labor is thus employed. The manufacturing division of industry will, however, feel the panic much more severely than agriculture. General retrenchment necessarily following financial disaster will restrict demand—not alone for luxuries—but for many staple products and lower prices must follow. It is plain also that the purchasing power of the public at the former level has been exhausted and costs of producting must be reduced to a lower and more normal level in order to cheapen the cost of living. Labor may choose to resist this tendency by holding up the rate of wages as long as possible; but natural law will asert itself in the end, and both commodities and wages must accept their share in the inevitable adjustments as capital has already done. Industrial reaction, therefors, has not yet run its course.

It is worth while, however, looking

Continued on fifth page.

DOCTOR SAID "USE CUTICURA"

For Bad Case of Eczema on Child—Disease Had Reached a Fearful State—Order Resulted in Cure.

"When I was small I was troubled with eczema for about three months. It was all over my face and covered nearly all of my head. It reached such a state that it was just a large scab all over, and the pain and itching were terrible. I doctored with an able physician for some time and was then advised by him to use the Cuticura Remedies, which I did and I was entirely cured. I have not been bothered with it since. I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, but do not know exactly how much was used to complete the cure. Miss Anabel Wilson, North Branch, Mich., Oct. 20. '07."

Turpentine Substitutes.

The annual consumption of oil of turpentine for the entire world is estimated at 21,400,000 gallons. Practically all of this enormous quantity of spirits is produced in the United States. As the method of extracting turpentine is destructive and the possibility of an extinction of the source of supply appears no longer very remote, there has arisen an increasing demand for turpentine oil substitutes. The value of spirits of turpentine is largely due to its slow but complete volatilization, allowing the painter time to get an even finish, and it is sufficiently volatile to prevent the paint from running. The petroleum substitutes have been prepared so as to closely simulate the natural product in this respect. Since there is no reaction taking place in a paint which can be credited to turpentine, it acts as a solvent, pure and simple, and hence there can be no objection to the use of these substitutes in paint manufacture. The so-called wood turpentine, distilled from stumps and wood, has a very unpleasant odor, due to about two and one-half per cent. of extraneous principles, mainly formaldehyde. For this reason it is not looked upon with favor by painters, though for all practical purposes it is as good as the purer article.—Trade Register.

Arizona Trapper's Luck.

L. R. Ford, who devotes his time to trapping, brought to Phoenix yesterday the results of a month's work along the Gila and Salt rivers. He captured in that time six wildcats, seven coyotes, four raccoons, seven skunks and two foxes. The bounty on this kill will be about $40, and the hides will brilng an additional lesser sum.

Coyotes are plentiful in that section, but are hard to capture by trapping and still harder to get with a gun. Wildcats are so few that he thinks he landed the most of them and will have to hunt in another place.

All the animals were caught with a steel trap set in the brush and baited. A wildcat measures about sixteen inches from where he plants his feet to the point where he noses for the bait, and the trapper says he has it figured down to such a fine point that he hardly ever fails to lay the bait at just the right distance from the trap, so the cat will step into it as he reaches for the meat.

Coyotes are shrewder and soon get wise to the trapper, and it is not long before the whole coyote relation in the region has been informed and spotted every trap so they can get around them to secure the bait and make a safe getaway.—Arizona Republican.

FOUND A WAY

To Be Clear of the Coffee Troubles.

"Husband and myself both had the coffee habit and finally his stomach and kidneys got in such a bad condition that he was compelled to give up a good position that he had held for years. He was too sick to work. His skin was yellow, and I hardly think there was an organ in his body that was not affected.

"I told him I felt sure his sickness was due to coffee, and after some discussion he decided to give it up.

"It was a struggle, because of the powerful habit. One day we heard about Postum and concluded to try it, and then it was easy to leave off coffee.

"His fearful headaches grew less frequent, his complexion began to clear, kidneys grew better until at last he was a new man altogether, as a result of leaving off coffee and taking up Postum. Then I began to drink it, too.

"Although I was never as bad off as my husband, I was always very nervous and never at any time very strong, only weighing 95 lbs. before I began to use Postum. Now I weigh 115 lbs. and can do as much work as any one my size, I think.

"Many do not use Postum because they have not taken the trouble to make it right. I have successfully fooled a great many persons who have drunk it at my table. They would remark, 'You must buy a high grade of coffee.' One young man who clerked in a grocery store was very enthusiastic about my 'coffee.' When I told him what it was he said, 'Why, I've sold Postum for four years but I had no idea it was like this. Think I'll drink Postum hereafter.'"

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

T. C. DRUCE'S BODY FOUND

Coffin at London Contains Remains of Aged Bearded Man.

Claim of Hollamby Druce to the Vast Portland Estate Falls to the Ground.

London. — The grave of Thomas Charles Druce, in Highgate Cemetery, was opened forty-three years to a day after the funeral of the wealthy merchant. The coffin was found to contain the remains of a human body, thus exploding the romantic tales told by Robert C. Caldwell and others who swore during the recent hearing of the Druce perjury case that it contained a roll of lead.

The official statement given out by representatives of the Home Office and others who were officially present at the exhumation not only definitely disposes of the lead myth, but seems effectively to confirm that the body buried in 1864 was actually that of T. C. Druce. The authorized statement folows: "The coffin was opened and found to contain the body of an aged, bearded man; the plate on the coffin bore the name Thomas Charles Druce."

The scene at Highgate Cemetery when the vault was opened was remarkable. Constables seemed to spring from everywhere; every bush and every tree apparently hid an officer of the law. All the entrances to the cemetery were surrounded by cordons of police. Only those persons who had passes from the Home Office were admitted to the grounds. George Hollamby Druce, who claims he is the rightful heir to the Portland dukedom and to its vast estates, tried twice to get into the cemetery, but was met with a stern refusal.

There was no need for the dictum of the eminent surgeon, Augustus J. Pepper, who was appointed by the Home Office to carry out the exhumation, to assure all present that human remains lay in the coffin.

The Druce vault has thus given up its secret after ten years of legal proceedings which have cost all told a considerable fortune. A large part of this money was obtained from servant girls and other workers who were induced to buy shares in a company formed to prosecute the claims of George Hollamby Druce against the estate of the Duke of Portland.

Those persons who have sworn to the placing of lead in the coffin instead of a human body have deposed to statements which now have been disproved.

CHANCE FOR RETURNING ALIENS

May Buy Farms in New York For Less Than Buildings Cost.

Albany, N. Y.—The fact that foreigners are leaving this country in increasingly large numbers this season is awakening the interest of the State Agricultural Department. Since January 1, 1907, over 500,000 have returned to Europe in the steerage. This is unprecedented. The representative of the State Agricultural Department called on Governor Hughes to discuss the questions involved. This department has a branch office in New York City for the purpose of securing laborers for the farmers of the State, and in 1907 secured places for 5000. Many immigrants in this country who at home were farmers labor otherwise here and stay just long enough to save money to return home and become small landed proprietors.

The State Agricultural Commissioner said that there were thousands of good farms in New York State which could be purchased for amounts less than the buildings upon them were worth, and that an effort is to be made to reach this foreign population, especially the Hungarians, with a view of showing them the bright possibilities of becoming property owners in New York State rather than return home.

A representative of the State Agricultural Department has recently visited the steamship docks in New York City and talked with many foreigners who were returning home in the steerage. Some were going back home to spend the winter months, others were going back for good. It is the latter class the State Agricultural Department intends to make an especial effort to reach from this time on, with a view of having them become New York State farmers.

AIMING IN PLAY, KILLS MOTHER.

Boy Accidentally Pulls Rifle Trigger at Stroudsburg, Pa.

Stroudsburg, Pa.—Aiming a parlor rifle at her in a spirit of play, Lewis Hoenshilt, eight years old, accidentally pulled the trigger and killed his mother, Mrs. George Hoenshilt, as she stood at a telephone. Mrs. Hoenshilt reeled backward and fell at her little boy's feet. The bullet, though of small calibre, inflicted a wound that caused her death within a few minutes.

She was unconscious from the moment she was struck, and she died before the lad realized what he had done.

Conscription in Brazil.

The Senate, at Rio de Janeiro, on third reading approved the Government bill requiring obligatory military service under conscription.

Victory For Chicago Saloonists.

Thomas Chambales, the first saloonkeeper to be placed on trial for violation of the Chicago Sunday closing law, was found not guilty.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 4c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra.	$ 29½	@$	30
Firsts	26½	@	28
State dairy, finest	27	@	28
Good to prime	25	@	26
Factory, thirds to firsts	15	@	20
BEANS.			
Marrow, choice	2 30	@	2 35
Medium, choice	2 27½	@	2 30
Red kidney, choice	2 05	@	2 10
Pea	2 27½	@	2 30
Yellow eye	2 15	@	2 20
White kidney	2 65	@	2 70
Lima, Cal.	3 60	@	3 65
CHEESE.			
State, full cream	15½	@	15¾
Small	—	@	15¾
Part skims, common	3½	@	4½
Full skims	1	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	32	@	34
State—Good to choice	27	@	30
Western—Firsts	—	@	25
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Pears, Duchess, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Keifer, per bbl.	2 50	@	3 25
Apples, per bbl.	1 25	@	4 00
Black turtle soup	1 95	@	2 00
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	2 00	@	7 50
Jersey, per bbl	4 50	@	5 50
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.	12	@	20
Broilers, Phila., per lb.	22	@	23
Fowls, per lb.	7	@	12
Chickens, per lb.	7	@	15
Ducks, spring, per lb.	8	@	12½
Geese, spring, per lb.	7	@	13
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	3 75
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb.	—	@	1 07½
No. 1, per 100 lb.	1 00	@	1 05
No. 2, per 100 lb.	90	@	95
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	70	@	95
Straw, long rye	60	@	80
HOPS.			
State, 1907	15	@	16
Medium, 1907	10	@	12
Pacific Coast, 1907, choice	10	@	11
Choice, 1906	—	@	5
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, per sack	1 75	@	2 00
Jersey, per bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Sweets, per basket	1 25	@	1 85
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00	@	2 50
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	2 00
Squash, per bbl.	1 25	@	2 00
Peas, per basket	1 00	@	4 00
Peppers, per carrier	75	@	1 75
Lettuce, per basket	50	@	1 00
Cabbages, per bbl.	75	@	1 50
String beans, per basket	1 50	@	3 25
Onions, Conn., white, per bbl	2 50	@	4 50
Yellow, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 00	@	1 75
Carrots, per bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Beets, per bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Turnips, per bbl.	75	@	1 00
Okra, per carrier	1 25	@	2 25
Lima beans, per box	—	@	3 00
Cauliflower, per bbl.	1 00	@	4 50
Cucumbers, per basket	1 00	@	2 00
Parsley, per bbl.	2 50	@	3 50
Shallots, per bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
Celery, per doz.	15	@	50
Horseradish, per 100 lbs.	2 00	@	5 00
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Spinach, per bbl.	75	@	1 00
Kale, per bbl.	40	@	65
Oyster plants, 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt.	6	@	11
Parsnips, per bbl.	75	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	4 85	@	5 25
Spring patents	5 40	@	6 35
Wheat, No. 2 red	1 04⅞	@	1 05⅞
No. 1 Northern Duluth	—	@	1 22½
Corn, No. 2	67¼	@	73½
No. 2 white	—	@	67¾
Oats, mixed	—	@	54
Clipped white	56½	@	62½
Rye, No. 2 Western	—	@	91
Lard, city	—	@	7⅞
GAME.			
Quail, per doz.	1 50	@	3 00
Plover, golden, per doz.	4 50	@	4 75
Snipe, per doz	3 00	@	3 50
Woodcock, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Grouse, per pair	3 00	@	3 50
Ducks, canvas, per pair	2 25	@	3 00
Rabbits, cottontail, per pair	20	@	25
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	9½
Calves, city dressed	8	@	14
Country dressed	7	@	12
Sheep, per 100 lb.	2 90	@	4 75
Lambs, per 100 lb.	6 75	@	7 80
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	5 00	@	5 10
Country dressed, per lb.	6	@	8

VARYING VIEWS ON OUTLOOK.

Steel Manufacturer and Banker Comment On the Industrial Condition.

New York City.—Here are two opposite views on the immediate outlook, one pronounced by a banker and the other by a well known steel man. The banker said: "I am absolutely certain that we shall have a material contraction in business within the next three or four months, the effect of which will be felt by industrial and railroad corporations. We must expect to pay the penalty of panic, and one sure penalty is a recession in business, with the possible accompanying hardships." The steel man said: "We go too much on the theory that history must repeat itself, and that because we have had a monetary panic we must have an industrial panic and a practical collapse in business. That may be the rule, but this particular panic will be the exception, in my estimation. We are having a depression now, but no one is very much worried over it, and instead of growing worse, I believe it will grow better, until even the pessimists become converted and convinced that our prosperity has many peculiar properties, one of which at present is a splendid resiliency. If we can cure the mental trouble as readily as we have, the physical manifestations of disordered business will be light."

★ ★ ★ ★

Indian Wheat Suffering.

There has been a remarkable dimunition in wheat planting in the Punjab, India, because of the prolonged drought. The area has been reduced from 9,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres. Many of the permanent canals are running short, while the irrigation canals are quite dry.

GOVERNOR HUGHES' MESSAGE

New York's Executive Aims Death Blow at Race Tracks.

Urges Legislature to Make Betting Within the Inclosure a Felony Punishable Only by Imprisonment.

Albany, N. Y.—In his annual message to the Legislature, transmitted, Governor Hughes recommends:

First—That it be made a felony to gamble inside of a race track as well as on the outside, and that offenders be punished by imprisonment, with no alternative of fines.

Second—That the scope of the Public Service Commission be enlarged so as to include the regulation and supervision of all telephone and telegraph companies after October 1 next.

Third—That the banking laws be revised so as to require an adequate reserve fund on the part of trust companies and along the lines of the recent recommendations of the Hepburn Banking Commission.

Fourth—That no changes should be made in the reform insurance laws unless they are clearly shown to be needed to conserve the interests of the policy holders.

Fifth—That the debt limit of New York City should be enlarged by excluding all bonds issued for purposes which produce revenues in excess of their maintenance charges. This he urges to enable the city to get funds for the construction of imperatively needed additional subways.

Sixth—That a simplified election ballot should be provided, without the party column, and the names of candidates to appear but once under the names of the offices to which they aspire.

Seventh—That the need for primary elections reform be recognized by making provision for an official primary ballot.

He also makes a number of minor recommendations, as follows:

To create a Board of Control to harmonize the salaries of employes of the State's charitable institutions.

To prevent other States from sending tuberculous cattle into New York.

To abolish the Quarantine Commissioners and vest the Health Officer of the Port with all their duties and authority.

To reduce the number of Port Wardens from nine to five.

To readjust the salaries of Supreme Court Justices and do away with allowances in lieu of expenses.

To make adequate preparation for a celebration in 1909 of the 300th anniversaries of the discoveries of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River.

Supt. Williams, of New York, Calls For Real Bank Reforms.

Albany, N. Y.—The annual report of the new Banking Superintendent, Clark Williams, submitted to the Legislature, excited more comment than did the Governor's message. The activity on the part of Senators and Assemblymen in discussing it and their inclinations to introduce reform bills indicates that banking will be the most important topic of legislation this session.

The report urged sweeping bank reforms, including increased powers for the State Department of Banks.

BURNS SELF TO DEATH.

Woman Insane Over Religion Dies Praying and Singing.

Omaha, Neb.—Mrs. Elizabeth Mosher, her mind unbalanced by religious fanaticism, deliberately burned herself to death at her home in Lincoln, praying fervently and singing while her body was being consumed by flames.

After kissing her husband and telling him that she was going to take a nap the woman went to her room up stairs, soaked her clothing in a gallon of kerosene, lighted a match and ignited it. Then throwing herself upon her knees by her bedside she began to pray loudly and to sing snatches of hymns. Mr. Mosher made a desperate effort to extinguish the flames, but his wife fell over dead.

Mrs. Mosher was converted a short time ago, and for several days had spent most of her time praying and singing hymns. She was sixty-three years old.

Seaboard Receivership Asked For.

Attorneys for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad applied, at Richmond, Va., to Federal Judge Waddell for a receivership for the company. The application was based on the claim that the road is unable to pay interest charges now due. The Judge declined to take action, referring the attorneys to Federal Judge Pritchard.

Mosquito Indians Rebel.

The Mosquito Indians have risen against President Zelaya, accusing him of being responsible for the death of their chief. A force was landed from a British warship.

State Buys the Telephone.

Manitoba purchased the Belle telephone system in the province for $3,300,000. Payment will be made in forty-year four per cent. bonds.

American Watches Exported.

Germany's importations of American watches are growing. Few high grade watches are made in that country.

MISS ANNIE CATRON

CATARRH MADE LIFE A BURDEN TO ME.

MISS ANNIE CATRON, 927 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio, writes:

"As I have found Peruna a blessing for a severe case of catarrh of the head and throat which I suffered from for a number of years, I am only too pleased to give it my personal endorsement.

"Catarrh, such as I suffered from, made life a burden to me, my ***breath was offensive, stomach bad, and my head stopped up*** so that I was usually troubled with a headache, and although I tried many so-called remedies, nothing gave me permanent relief. I was rather discouraged with all medicines when Peruna was suggested to me.

"However, I did buy a bottle, and before that was finished there was a marked change in my condition. Much encouraged I kept on until I was ***completely cured*** in a month's time, and I find that my general health is also excellent."

People who prefer solid medicines should try Peruna tablets. Each tablet represents one average dose of Peruna.

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1908.

Iceland is without police or prisons. The natives are honest.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

An expert cigarette-maker can turn out four a minute.

Pe-ru-na Almanac in 8,000,000 Homes

The Peruna Lucky Day Almanac has become a fixture in over eight million homes. It can be obtained from all druggists free. Be sure to inquire early. The 1908 Almanac is already published, and the supply will soon be exhausted. Do not put it off. Speak for one to-day.

The cost of governing New York City is more than $140,000,000 a year.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

The etymological meaning of Duma is "think."

Only One "Bromo Quinine"

That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

The electric chair for executions is used only in the United States.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

Most Dutch cities are several feet below the level of the sea.

Incorrigible.

In a certain school in Washington there was one lad who would persist in saying "have went."

One day the teacher "kept him in," saying:

"While I am out of the room you may write 'have gone' fifty times."

When the pedagogue returned he found that the boy had dutifully performed the task, having written "have gone" fifty times. On the other side of the paper, however, was this message from the absent one:

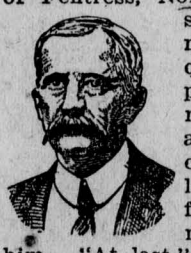
"I have went. JOHN WHITE."—Harper's Weekly.

The export of Chinese crackers from Canton was 45,197 hundredweight last year, as compared with 45,104 hundredweight in 1905, and 22,063 hundredweight, the average for the previous five years.

VIRGINIA MERCHANT RID OF A VERY BIG GRAVEL STONE.

Another Remarkable Cure of Serious Kidney Trouble.

C. L. Wood, a prominent merchant of Fentress, Norfolk Co., Va., was suffering some months ago with frequent attacks of hard pain in the back, kidneys and bladder and the kidney secretions were irregularly scanty, or profuse. Medical treatment failed to cure him. "At last," says Mr. Wood, "I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and before one box was gone, I went through four days of intense pain, finally passing a stone, one-half by five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. I haven't had a sign of kidney trouble since."



Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo.

ROOSEVELT LASH FOR ADMIRAL BROWNSON

Act in Resigning Described as 'Childish" and "Unseemly."

PUT IN THE "DISLOYAL" CLASS

Navy Cliques Denounced—Hysterical Exaggeration and Malicious Untruthfulness in Charges Against Service—Dispute Argued.

Washington, D. C. — President Roosevelt flatly charges Admiral Brownson with being "disloyal to the interests of the navy, and therefore of the country as a whole," for resigning as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation rather than sign an order which he believes to be unlawful, assigning a naval surgeon to command a navy ship.

The President made his personal entrance into the navy row by causing to be given out for publication at the Navy Department two letters which he has written to Secretary Metcalf. In one of them he denounces Admiral Brownson in language calculated to put a more severe strain upon that officer's self-restraint than it has ever endured before. In the other he defends the choice of a medical officer to command the hospital ship Relief.

All the scorn and reprobation in the President's vigorous vocabulary are employed to describe the conduct of the Admiral in quitting his post rather than, as he viewed the matter, surrender its functions to the White House physician, and to characterize the contention of the line that only line officers should command ships.

The President denounces the action of the Admiral as "unseemly and improper" and as "prejudicial to the interests of the navy." He refers to the controversy about warship construction, raised by the publication of the Reuterdahl charges, and involves the Admiral in that, despite the fact that Admiral Brownson stoutly defended the navy in an interview given only two or three days before he left the Bureau of Navigation.

"These controversies are highly injurious to the service," says the President. With another reference to the "grave impropriety of the Admiral's conduct," he declares that it "is not merely childish, but in the highest degree reprehensible to permit personal pique, wounded vanity or factional feeling" to render a man "disloyal to the interests of the navy and the country."

Those friends of Admiral Brownson who have believed that the President would make public the Admiral's letter of resignation were disappointed. There is no direct mention of it or its contents in either of the President's letters to Secretary Metcalf, and not the slightest indication of any intention on the part of the White House ever to permit it to become public. There are only two ways in which Admiral Brownson can get his side published—one by resigning from the navy, giving up his commission entirely, and the other through a Congressional investigation.

HARDEN SENT TO JAIL.

Editor Convicted of Libel in Berlin—Four Months and Costs.

Berlin, Germany. — The Harden-Von Moltke libel suit came to an end when the accused editor of Die Zukunft was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay the entire costs of both the present and former trials. Harden and Count Kuno von Moltke sat on opposite sides of the courtroom, which was crowded.

The president of the court said that in spite of the prisoner's assertion that the insinuations contained in the articles referred merely to the scientific and artistic leanings of Count von Moltke and Prince Philip zu Eulenburg, and that they had had nothing whatever to do with immoral or unnatural practices, it was evident that if this was the meaning it had been intended to convey the articles were senseless and purposeless. The intention of the prisoner was to degrade Count von Moltke and Prince zu Eulenburg in the eyes of the public.

MOB JAPANESE IN UTAH.

Railroad Workmen Who Attack Foreigners Are Dispersed.

Ogden, Utah.—With cries of "Hang the Japs!" 200 men invaded the Japanese quarters here, and but for the timely arrival of the police a riot would have resulted. The trouble was brought about by the replacing of a number of white laborers with Japanese in the railroad yards.

More than 100 men gathered at the Union Station and then marched to Twenty-fourth street to the Japanese quarters. The crowd grew, and its threats of lynching frightened the Japanese into deserting their homes.

When the police arrived they found a Japanese named Skavoy trying to encourage his countrymen to organize and attack the whites. Skavoy was arrested.

Indian Made West Point Cadet.

Lamar Jackson, a full-bloded Choctaw Indian, of Atoka, Oklahoma, has been appointed to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy at West Point by Representative Charles D. Carter, of that district.

Brief News BY WIRE

WASHINGTON.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington has bought for $300 one-thousandth of a gram of radium, which will be used in experiments in the Philippines.

Ambassador and Viscountess Aoki left the national capital for San Francisco on their way to Japan.

J. C. Bancroft Davis, reporter of the United States Supreme Court for nineteen years, died in Washington.

Senator Hale, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, in an interview at Washington sided with Admiral Brownson in his controversy with Surgeon-General Rixey.

The $20 gold piece designed by St. Gaudens, which was recalled after 5000 had been issued, are at a premium of from $12 to $15.

In the failure of the visit of Canada's representative to Tokio the State Department at Washington sees Japan's determination to carry out her own plans for restricting her coolie emigration.

Powerful railroad and shipping interests were reported to be combining for the repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

Comptroller W. B. Ridgely urged banks to restore confidence by resuming their normal functions.

Because of the industrial depression General Elliott reported to Secretary Metcalf that the marine corps is now up to its full complement of 8700 enlisted men.

The President has approved the recommendations of Colonel Goethals that the dams and locks of the Panama Canal originally planned to be be at La Boca shall be located at Miraflores, four miles further inland.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Catholic priests in a procession in Cuba were stoned by freethinkers.

The French Government has extended the life of the decree granting Porto Rican coffee a minimum import duty without request from the United States.

The demand for teachers throughout Porto Rico is much greater than the supply.

The Cuban customs receipts for the year 1907 were the largest in the history of the island. They amounted to $20,005,048, as against $13,511,296 in 1906.

At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Planters' Association, in Honolulu, Hawaii, President E. F. Bishop said that the outlook for labor from the Orient was not cheering, on account of the general state of feeling in the United States against Oriental immigration.

DOMESTIC.

Colonel Edward S. Fowler was sworn in as Collector of the Port of New York.

The endowment fund of Colorado College, it was announced at Colorado Springs, has been increased to $1,500,000.

A new suit brought by the "next friends" involving Mrs. Eddy, the Christian Science head, and her trustees was announced by William E. Chandler at Boston.

Robbers blew open the vault of the McCurtain (Okla.) State Bank, got $3000 in gold and escaped. The Fairmont (Okla.) Bank was robbed of $1200.

At Ayer, Mass., William Baker, sixteen, and Howard Reynolds, aged fourteen, broke through the ice on Sandy Pond and were drowned.

Charles Becker, director of the National Bank of Bellville, Ill., and formerly State Treasurer, is a suicide, as a result of melancholia.

Dr. Coleman Sellers, distinguished engineer and scientist, died at his home in Philadelphia from a general breakdown, aged eighty-one years.

Freeborn G. Smith, the millionaire piano manufacturer, of Brooklyn, was married in Baltimore. He is eighty, his bride forty-eight.

One hundred thousand persons who celebrated in hotels and restaurants in New York City the advent of the new year spent $1,750,000. The average expenditure was $11.50 each.

Governor Sparks, of Nevada, issued a call for an extra session of the State Legislature to consider the matter of Federal troops at Goldfield.

At Findlay, Ohio, Byron Williamson was found guilty of attempting to bribe a juror in the Standard Oil trial last June. A Mrs. Thompson testified at Williamson's trial that he promised her husband $500 if he brought about a disagreement in the oil trial.

FOREIGN.

Advices from Pekin say that the popular agitation is growing and that the Government is making great efforts to conciliate the provinces.

South American republics vied with each other in honoring the officers and men of Rear-Admiral Sebree's special service squadron on its cruise to the Pacific.

Sir Charles Dilke said that he foresaw no complications in the Eastern or Continental relations this year, but thought that trouble was possible among South American States.

The police of Leipsic expelled from Saxony four Mormon missionaries as "obnoxious foreigners."

Advices from Berlin say that the Foreign Office and the Admiralty are closely watching the relations between the United States and Japan.

APPEALS TO PUBLIC IN TRACTION FIGHT

Financial Support Asked in Plan to Show Up Alleged Misdeeds.

"CRIME AGAINST 3,000,000"

Chairman King Makes Sharp Attack on Eminent Lawyers Who, He Says, Are Seeking to Delay the Prosecution.

New York City.—William F. King, chairman of the committee formed recently for the purpose of compelling restitution of sums diverted from the Metropolitan Street Railway and its allied corporations, and punishing the individuals found to be responsible, gave out an interview in which he told something of the difficulties that his committee had experienced in obtaining counsel owing to the extensive connections of the traction interests.

Last October, Mr. King said, he went to a lawyer of distinction in criminal practice and tried to retain him. The lawyer asked first a retaining fee of $10,000, but said that before having anything to do with the undertaking he must consult with some of his friends. A few days later Mr. King received this letter from him:

"I have discussed the matter you broached to me with a lawyer for whose opinion I have the highest respect, and who is older and more experienced than myself, and he views the situation as I feared he would—that is to say, he believes that there is a possibility that my association in other litigations with attorneys now representing the interests that you propose to attack might embarrass me seriously in rendering to you and your associates the services to which you would be entitled if I accepted your proposition.

"Under these circumstances, although I have accepted no retainer from the other side, I believe it would be wiser and safer to decline to take yours."

Mr. King declared in his interview that no member of the committee would receive any remuneration for his services of any kind, and that the committee looked upon its task not from the view point of protecting the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway alone, but those of every other corporation handling a public utility.

"It is high time," said Mr. King, "that a halt be called in the methods used by these high financiers for the wrecking of great corporations for their personal benefit, for otherwise no institution in the country will be safe from their rapacity and greed. Their work was exposed in the life insurance companies and even the savings banks are not entirely safe from it, for it was only a few years ago that a bill was passed legalizing investments by savings banks in securities that needed very close scrutiny.

"It is now squarely up to the public to lend not only their moral but their financial support to this committee in their effort to carry their work to a successful issue. The looting and wrecking of the Metropolitan Street Railway is a crime against 3,000,000 of people in this city. They have not only deprived thousands of the holders of the stock and bonds of their means of living by rendering worthless these securities, but by allowing the physical condition of the road, and particularly of the rolling stock, to deteriorate, they endanger the health and the very lives of our citizens who depend upon these roads for their transportation.

"It must not be forgotten that a great majority of the people who use the cars are working people, many of them earning a mere pittance, and fortunate if they have more than one change of clothing, and these people are compelled to wait in the streets in stormy weather on account of the inadequate number of cars. The statistics of the Health Department telling of the ravages of grip, pneumonia and consumption, tell the tale, to say nothing of the effect upon the morals of the people of the overcrowding in which thousands of women are enduring insults daily which are beyond their power to prevent or even to resent.

"The men that this committee seeks to reach and punish are aided by some of the greatest lawyers, shining lights of the bar, but hardly less culpable than the men they seek to shield and keep out of jail. These legal luminaries take advantage of every technicality of the law to delay and defeat the ends of justice, in some instances refusing to testify before grand juries because of their 'confidential relations' with their clients, and some of these 'confidential relations' the committee will endeavor to make public.

"If the tactics of these eminent lawyers are within the law, then the sooner the laws are repealed and others substituted whereby the guilty can be punished for their misdoings the better, and until this is done confidence can never be restored in our financial integrity."

Edward Hanlan, Oarsman, Dead.

Edward Hanlan, former champion oarsman of the world, died at Toronto, Ontario, from pneumonia.

Railways Cut Wages.

The Erie announced a cut in the pay of its clerical force. Almost all the railroads in the country are to follow.

Property.

The last thing we need to be anxious about is property. It always has friends or the means of making them. If riches have wings to fly away from their owners, they have wings also to escape danger. — Tom Lowell's Address on "Democracy."

Secret of Failure.

The secret of most men's failure is mental dissipation, wandering energies, squandering energies upon a distracting variety of objects, instead of condensing them into one.—London Chat.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

H. W. Putnam, of the Harvard class of 1869, was elected president of the Germanic Museum Association of Harvard at a recent meeting of the association, in place of Carl Schurz, deceased. N. Y.—2

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.
Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Hamburg holds the record for the number of its fires.

$20 A WEEK salary and expenses. A local salesman wanted. Permanent employment. References required. MANUFACTURER, Room 1201, 108 Fulton Street, New York.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Truth and Quality

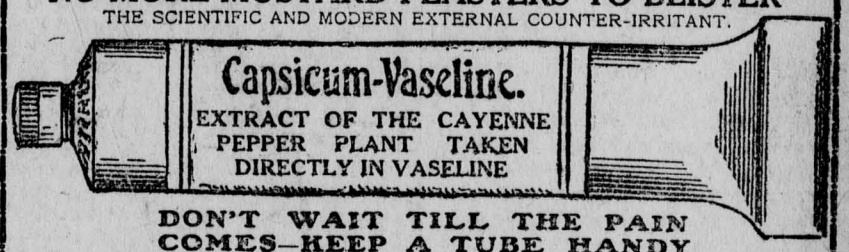
appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing. Accordingly, it is not claimed that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the only remedy of known value, but one of many reasons why it is the best of personal and family laxatives is the fact that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts without any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

It acts pleasantly and naturally and truly as a laxative, and its component parts are known to and approved by physicians, as it is free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always purchase the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

FREE To convince any woman that Paxtine Antiseptic will improve her health and do all we claim for it. We will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE cleanses and heals mucous membrane affections, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills; sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

NO MORE MUSTARD PLASTERS TO BLISTER
THE SCIENTIFIC AND MODERN EXTERNAL COUNTER-IRRITANT.



DON'T WAIT TILL THE PAIN COMES—KEEP A TUBE HANDY

A QUICK, SURE, SAFE AND ALWAYS READY CURE FOR PAIN.—PRICE 15c.—IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES MADE OF PURE TIN—AT ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS, OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 15c. IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

A substitute for and superior to mustard of any other plaster and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of the article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve Headache and Sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household and for children. Once used no family will be without it. Many people say "it is the best of all your preparations." Accept no preparation of vaseline unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

Send your address and we will mail our Vaseline Booklet describing our preparations which will interest you.

17 State St. **CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.** New York City

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR

By J. HAMILTON AYERS, A. M., M. D.

This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure.

598 Pages, Profusely Illustrated.

This Book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most doctor books so valueless to the generality of readers. This Book is intended to be of Service in the Family, and is so worded as to be readily understood by all. Only

60 Cts. Post-Paid.

The low price only being made possible by the immense edition printed. Not only does this Book contain so much Information Relative to Diseases, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families; together with Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, Explanations of Botanical Practice, Correct Use of Ordinary Herbs. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged with Complete Index. With this Book in the house there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency. Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume. ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID. Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents. BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y.

AN IMITATION TAKES FOR ITS PATTERN THE REAL ARTICLE

There was never an imitation made of an imitation. Imitators always counterfeit the genuine article. The genuine is what you ask for, because genuine articles are the advertised ones. Imitations are not advertised, but depend for their business on the ability of the dealer to sell you something claimed to be "just as good" when you ask for the genuine, because he makes more profit on the imitation. Why accept imitations when you can get the genuine by insisting?

REFUSE IMITATIONS—GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR!

CHICKENS EARN MONEY!

If You Know How to Handle Them Properly

Whether you raise Chickens for fun or profit, you want to do it intelligently and get the best results. The way to do this is to profit by the experience of others. We offer a book telling all you need to know on the subject—a book written by a man who made his living for 25 years in raising Poultry, and in that time necessarily had to experiment and spend much money to learn the best way to conduct the business—for the small sum of 25 CENTS in postage stamps. It tells you how to Detect and Cure Disease, how to Feed for Eggs, and also for Market, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes, and indeed about everything you must know on the subject to make a success. SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF 25 CENTS IN STAMPS.

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I. N. SWOPE, Editor and Owner.
L. L. PARKER, Publisher.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MARKLESBURG.

Our typhoid fever patients are on a fair way to recovery.

Holiday season has past and our people are again battling with the stern realities of life.

Misses Mary and Flora Donelson spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in McConnellstown.

H. P. Reynolds, a long time victim of sciatic rheumatism, was able to visit Bedford last week.

Rumor says that our post master, A. B. Garner, will be a resident of Williamsburg after April the first.

Robert Rice, for many years a resident of our town, but later resided in Altoona, has again located in Marklesburg.

Harry H. Isenburg, of McConnellstown, has moved his family to our town. Mr. Isenburg has a team hauling ore to the railroad.

Our town has had so many visitors during the last two weeks that we can not enumerate but they were pleasant visitors all the same.

A pound party at the home of Mrs. Julia Coller on New Years eve was largely attended, and Mrs. Coller was the recipient of many substantial gifts.

Our old Comrade, George Isett, is again confined to his bed from an absess form in that old army wound. Latest report says his condition is much better.

The need for more houses in our town, is apparent now. The demand for laborers is becoming greater with each month and yet they can not be accommodated with homes.

Our neighbor, John Riley, has purchased the George Dilling property on Bedford street and will move from the Dr. Pennypacker farm to his late purchase in the spring.

The shipping of iron ore and sand continues while their is a slight falling off in lumber. But our mill men tell us that lumber shipments are always light at this season of the year.

LATTA GROVE.

Elmer Bowman our champion hunter, killed a fox on Monday.

O. H. Querry and J. H. Stever are getting ready to burn a kiln of lime.

G. D. Lynn was in Trough Creek valley last week putting on a steel roof.

Master Carl Bowman, who has been sick for some time, is able to be out again.

Mrs. Mollie Querry who has been sick for some time is much better at this writing.

J. Q. Dell, director of the poor, was at the county seat Friday and Saturday of last week.

Rev. Dean commenced a protracted meeting at Latta Grove on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst.

Misses Effie and Verna Dell spent Saturday and Sunday with Geo. David and family at Mill Creek.

M. B. Dell and Mr. Bell, students at Juniata College, spent Sunday with Mr. Dell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Dell.

Fox, the faithful dog of Ora Querry, got too close a shot at the limestone quarry on Monday and was blown to atoms.

Willis Kyler, of Smith Valley, held a shooting match on Saturday. One marksman from Latta Grove was over and won six chickens out of eight that were put up.

TODD.

There is quite a lot of sickness in the vallley at this writing.

Miss Clara Heeter, of Lewistown, spent a couple weeks at home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Scott spent a few days in Johnstown recently.

Roy, son of H. D. Taylor, spent his vacation at home during the holidays.

Mrs. Wilson and daughter, of Lewistown, visited Mrs. Charles Evans last week.

Miss Gertrude Evans and brother Eli, of Johnstown, spent Christmas with their parents.

Misses Roye Edwards and Isaac Kieth have gone to attend the winter term of Juniata college.

Miss Mary C. Heeter, who has been in Big valley for some time, returned to her home at Burnham on Tuesday.

Hugh Chilcott, accompanied by his lady friend, Miss Doris Glasgow, called on friends in this section over Sunday.

Revival services are being held at the Bethel and at Asbury. There have been thirty-one converts at the Newberg meeting which is still in progress.

BEECH RUN.

Mrs. B. F. Querry is visiting friends at McVeytown.

Master Clinton Dell, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dell is on the sick list.

Miss Malva Dell, of Latta Grove, spent Sunday with her friend, Miss Retta Lynn.

There will be preaching services at the Chapel next Sunday at 10.30 a. m. by Rev. R. X. Wilson.

Mrs. and Mrs. Jacob H. Miller, of Mapleton, spent Sunday at the home of J. C. Dell, and family.

Miss Mattie Brodbeck one of Clay township's most estimable young ladies, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. B. Querry.

J. Quincy Dell, Director of the Poor, spent Sunday night with his daughter Mrs. A. Q. Querry, while enroute to Huntingdon.

S. G. Barclay, of Shade Gap, who formerly resided at the old mill in Hares valley, was circulating among his many friends here the past week,

John P. Querry who has been ill with rheumatism for the past month is somewhat improved at this writing. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

CASSVILLE.

Rev. McClain, has a very interesting meeting in progress at Harmony.

Harold Horton a trusted employe of the P. R. R. was home for Christmas.

Miss Carrie Houck and Lucy Hamilton have returned to Millersville State Normal.

Rev. Glass, of Jacobs, has been ill with quinsy, but is better under the care of Dr. Hamilton.

Miss Sue Spangler, has been suffering with LaGrippe, also J. O. Heaton, Mr. Buchanan and others.

The "Band Festival" on Saturday evening passed off nicely. The oysters were No. 1 and such delicious cakes are seldom seen.

It is very important and in fact it is absolutely necessary to health that we give relief to the stomach promptly at the first signs of trouble—which are belching of gas, nausea, sour stomach, headache, irritability and nervousness. These are warnings that the stomach has been mistreated; it is doing to much work and it is demanding help from you. Take something once in a while; especially after meals; something like KODOL for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. It will enable your stomach to do its work properly. Sold by Wright & Dell.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. C. Shaffer and John Bowman, engaged in the manufacture of lumber under the firm name of Shaffer & Bowman, was on Feb. 15, 1907, dissolved by mntual consent.

JOHN BOWMAN.

KODOL For Dyspepsia and Indigestion is the result of a scientific combination of natural digestants with vegetable acids and contains the same juices found in a healthy stomach. It is the best remedy known to-day for dyspepsia, indigestion and all troubles arising from a disordered stomach. Take KODOL today. It is pleasant, prompt and thorough. Sold by Wright & Dell.

If a cough once gets into your system it acts on every muscle and fibre of the body and makes you ache all over. It especially affects the intestines and makes you constipated, so in order to get rid of a cold thoroughly and without delay you should not take anything that will tend to constipate. Kennedy,s Laxative Cough Syrup acts upon the bowels and thereby drives the cold out of the system. It contains no opiates—it is pleasant to take and is highly recommended for children. Sold by Wright & Dell.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

Estate of Lydia Bumgardner, Dec'd.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Huntingdon County, Pa., the undersigned Trustee will offer at public sale on the premises in Cass Township, Huntingdon County, Pa. (one half mile below Calvin) on

Saturday, January 25, 1908,

at ten (10) o'clock a. m. the following Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Cass township aforesaid, on the public road, leading from Huntingdon to Cassville, containing about One-hundred Acres—Seventy-five Acres cleared and Twenty five Acres well timbered with first growth Virgin White Pine and White Oak. The cleared is under cultivation and is well watered by never failing streams and a spring. Close to store post office and church.

The soil is the best of red shale and the farm is especially adapted to stock raising, and erected thereon is a

BANK BARN.

Terms of Sale: Ten per cent on the day of sale, twenty-three and one third-per cent upon the confirmation of the sale by the Court and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by the judgment or mortgage of the purchaser.

A. C. GREENLAND, Trustee,

J. G. ALLISON, Auctioneer. Calvin, Pa

January 1, 1908. 3t

JURORS FOR FEBRUARY COURT.

Good Men and True Who Will Pass Upon Your Rights and Liberties.

GRAND JURORS, 1ST MONDAY, 3RD DAY.

Chilcote Jesse, farmer, Porter
Cresswell Z G, gent, Petersburg
Fultz John, agent, Mill Creek
Gearhart D M, stonemason, Penn
Hileman C A, farmer, Cromwell
Hummell Samuel, farmer, Hopewell
Hartsock Harry, farmer, West
Kelly A M, farmer, Juniata
Landis Herman, foreman, Mount Union
Love Wm, gent, Mount Union
Loc e John, laborer, Springfield
Masemore Theodore, farmer, Walker
Milliken T O, farmer, Miller
Morgan James, mine foreman, Wood
Murphy C W, laborer, Rockhill
Peterson A S, farmer, Franklin
Robinson Charles, farmer, Dublin
Ross Wm H, clerk, Petersburg
Reed Wm Jr, merchant, Dudley
Stelker Henry, blacksmilh, Huntingdon
Stell Wm, farmer, Shirley
Wilson Wm R, restauranter, Huntingdon
Waite D H, farmer Warriorsmark
Yocum Alonza B, farmer Juniata

TRAVERSE AND PETIT JURORS, 1ST MONDAY, 3RD DAY.

Archey H E, clerk, Mount Union
Bunn Geo W, cabinetmaker, Huntingdon
Bales Jno A, carpenter, Huntingdon
Bollinger Guy, laborer, Spruce Creek
Bollinger Shade, farmer, Cromwell
Brown Ed R, laborer, Orbisonia
Boyer L E, teacher, Marklesburg
Crow Alexander, laborer, Mt Union
Cisney John, railroader, Huntingdon
Copenhaver O S, dairyman, Shirley
Cummins Ira, farmer, Jackson
Corbin H U G, gent, Huntingdon
Divin Oliver, liveryman, Dublin
Dick Kirby A, undertaker, Huntingdon
Eckley Joseph, farmer, Jackson
Grove Cyrus, carpenter, Porter
Griest H R, manager, Mt Union
Gabert James, farmer, Cromwell
Gorsuch E S, farmer, Oneida
Green Shirley, farmer, Walker
Hall Josiah C, contractor, Huntingdon
Hockenberry Saml, farmer, Shirley
Hamilton Scott, miner, Coalmont
Hampton C M, railroader, Tell
Kyper John, farmer, Porter
Landis W J, agent, Mount Union
Lynn C L, teamster, Union
McMullen W F, farmer, Tell
Miller Jno W, farmer Hopewell
Meganan Jas F, plasterer, Huntingdon
Mountain H T, laborer, Juniata
Miller Mervin A, clerk, Huntingdon
Mountain Wm H, teamster, Carbon
Nason William, laborer, Mt Union
Pheasant Homer, teacher, Union
Peterson Alva A, farmer, Dublin
Pollock Lloyd, clerk, Huntingdon
Porter Samuel, farmer, West
Rudy John; miller, Brady
Schucker Henry, gent, Walker
Snyder D S, postmaster, Shirley
Shearer J H, farmer, Tell
Saylor James, farmer, Penn
Steel Charles, sawyer, Henderson
Stever A P, farmer, Cass
States J C, plasterer, Huntingdon
Scott Jos D, sawyer, Tod
Smith A B, farmer, Cromwell

TRAVERSE AND PETIT JURORS, 2ND MONDAY, 10TH DAY.

Armstrong R A, farmer, Logan
Beyers Albert, laborer, Dublin
Brown Vane, check weighman, Wood
Burket Jno B, undertaker, Warriorsmark
Bollinger A A, clerk, Huntingdon
Bennet Harvey, merchant, Mt Union
Bare Lloyd, farmer, Mt Union
Bollinger Wm, painter, Mt Union
Brumbaugh Philip P, gent, Smithfield
Caster Jno A, gent, Dublin
Cunningham J H, farmer, Porter
Cromwell John, teacher, Springfield
Cook E O, farmer, Tod
Secrist Frank, laborer, Henderson
Davis O L, farmer, Franklin
Dell Ephraim, farmer, Union
Estep G, blacksmith, Alexandria
Goshorn B M, farmer, Dublin
Gates E P, gent, Warriorsmark
Green Westley, laborer, Tod
Grubb Harry, farmer, Walker
Galbraith R E, carpenter, Marklesburg
Henderson Frank T, blacksmith, Oneida
Horton Philip P, farmer, Tod
Hetrick Dan'l K, miner, Marklesburg
Jones Raleigh, farmer, Tell
Lane J G, teacher, Springfield
Love T J, farmer, Tell
Martin Joseph, farmer, Tod
McMath Elwood, farmer, Cromwell
Miller C B, farmer, Franklin
Mierly Jno C, farmer, Porter
Oakman Isaiah, carpenter, Huntingdon
Peightal James, farmer, Walker
Peterson Chalmers, farmer, Cromwell
Randolph Geo, laborer, Jackson
Saylor Amon, farmer, Tod
Slates B F, laborer, Mapleton
Treese L W, sawyer, Hopewell
Wilson Harvey, hotel keeper, Three Springs
Willoughby Frank, printer, Huntingdon
Yocum Marshall, gent, Mapleton

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE, Cheap—Medium sized office desk, in good condition. Inquire at my office in Mapleton, G. W. SIMPSON.

FOR SALE—Good Heating Stove, hard or soft coal burner; used but one season, good as new; will sell with pipe and heating pipe, N. H. McCONAHY, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Poultry—Cockerels and Pullets—Monorgas, Rhode Island Reds, Partridge, Silver laced and White Wyandottes.

J. P. WILSON.
Dec. 11, '07 3t Mapleton Depot, Pa.

WANTED—2,000 Cords Paper wood. I will pay the highest cash market price for all kinds of paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton also extract wood, Rock Oak and Chestnut. Prompt cash, payment as fast as wood is loaded. F. O. B. cars here. For furteer information, pierse writh me.

B. F. Baker.
Mapleton Depot, April 15, 1907. 4t

NOTICE.—

The First and Final account of Henry C. Little and Charles B. Peabody, Trustees for the boudholders of the Broad Top Coal and Iron Company having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County on the 3rd day of January, 1908, will be allowed by the said Court on the 3rd day of February, 1908, unless cause be shown why same should not be allowed.

I. N. SWOPE,
Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Huntingdon, Pa.,
January 6, 1908.

We wish all our customers a most Happy and Prosperous New Year.

HARRY E. HUSTON,
Saltillo, Pa.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH			NORTH	
Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	Mail A M	F Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entriken	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH		NORTH
Expr's A M	STATIONS	Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO. Time Table No. 24, in Effect Monday, January 6, 1908

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	10 00	5 20	11 25	. .
Mount Union Yard	10 05	5 25	11 30	
Extract Siding	10 07	5 27	11 32	. .
Augh. Mills	10 17	5 37	11 42	. .
Shirley	10 30	5 50	11 55	. .
Orbisonia	10 45 / 10 55	6 05 / 6 15	12 10 / 1 45	5 30
Booher Junction	10 59	6 19	1 49	5 34
Pogue	11 05	6 25	1 50	5 40
Three Springs	11 20	6 40	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	11 28	6 48	2 25	5 58
Kimmel	11 48	7 08	2 45	6 15
Cole's	11 58	7 18	2 55	6 30
Rocky Ridge	12 04	7 24	3 01	6 37
Grays Hill	12 05	7 25	3 02	6 39
Martins	12 08	7 28	3 05	6 42
Cook's	12 11	7 31	3 08	6 45
Robertsdale	12 20	7 40	3 20	7 00
Woodvale . . . ARRIVE				7 05
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 40	8 25	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 50	8 35	4 40
Martins	6 20	12 54	8 39	4 44
Rocky Ridge	6 25	12 58	8 43	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 03	8 48	4 53
Kimmel	6 38	1 10	8 56	5 01
Saltillo	7 00	1 30	9 18	5 25
Three Springs	7 10	1 38	9 25	5 32
Pogue	7 25	1 50	†9 37	5 42
Booher Junction	7 35	1 58	9 45	5 50
Orbisonia	7 40 / 7 55	2 05 / 2 10	9 50 / 10 10	5 55
Shirley	8 10	2 25	10 25	. .
Augh. Mills	8 20	2 35	†10 35	. .
Mt. Union Yard	8 35	2 50	11 55	
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 40	2 55		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUHTWARD			NORTHWARD	
No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	6 55	Lv . . Orbisonia . . Ar	7 45	5 45
4 57	7 00	Groves Quarry	7 40	5 39
4 58	7 01	. *Blacklog .	7 39	5 38
5 06	7 08	. *Cedar Rock .	7 32	5 30
5 09	7 10	. *Locke Valley.	7 30	5 27
5 15	7 15	Ar . Shade Gap . Lv	7 25	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

Train No, 8 will have right of track over train No. 1 betweed Orbisonia and Coles.

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from he above Time-Table without notice.

Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.

†S—Regular Stop. F—Stop on sianal.
—Trains will not stop.

Pennsylvania R. R. Trains Leave Mt. Union

WESTWARD—5 27 a. m., 7 48 a., m., 9 39., a. m. 11 02 a. m., 16 p. m., 4 51 p. m., 7 21 p. m.

EASTWARD—6 17 a. m., 8 59 a. m., 11 58 a. m., 12 51 p. m., 3 11 p. m., 5 55 p. m., 7 29 p. m., 10 32 p. m.

R. S. SEIBERT, President and Gen Mgr. E. C. HALL, Superintendent.

Advertise in the ITEM.

FISHER'S
Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Central Banking Co.
MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,
Phone 102. Akers Building
503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President
J. C. HAZLETT, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier
DIRECTORS.
K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and J. F. Schock.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. Bl3z.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 8, 1908

SOME INFORMATIOM

ABOUT

The Pennsylvania State Sabbath-School Association.

What It Is. An incorporated body formed for the purpose of uniting Christian workers of all denominations in efforts to improve the Sunday-schools of Pennsylvania by elevating their standards and increasing their efficiency through better methods of teaching and management. Auxiliary to this incorporated body are sixty-seven County Associations. Through these auxiliary Associations the State Association reaches individual schools.

The statistic report, shows Pennsylvania to be the greatest Sunday-school territory in the world. Within our borders are 12,000 Sunday-schools, representing all denominations, with a total membership of 1,682,497.

Some Things The Association Does Annually: Gathers statistics from over 11,000 schools.

Conducts two State Summer Schools of Methods.

Conducts many County tours.

Operates a Lecture Course for Theological Seminaries.

Assists in over 1,500 Conventions and Institutes.

Fosters and encourages Sunday-school Superintendents' Associations in the larger cities.

Encourages Teacher Training classes—1,005 State diplomas issued last year.

Distribute over a million pages of literature.

Publishes a monthly magazine—Pennsylxania Herald.

The Pennsylvania State Sabbath-School Association exists solely to promote the work of every Sabbath-school in the State.

Working Force: The State Association maintains an office in the city of Philadelphia and employs a force of ten persons, eight of whom give their entire time to the work, and two of whom give part time. Special workers are employed from time to time as the work requires.

Membership: The charter of the Association provides for four classes of membership: (1) Annual members, so constituted by payment of $5.00 each year; with a Junior membership for children of twelve years old or under, upon payment of $2.00 each year; (2) Sustaining members, by payment of $10.00 each year; (3) Life members, by payment of $100.00 either at one time or in installments annually of not less than $50.00; (4) Honorary members, by payment of $250.00.

County Associations may constitute their delegates or representatives to the State Convention as annual members, according to the amount of their contribution; such designation, however, must be made before the annual meeting, which is held at the time of the State Convention when the officers of the Association are elected. The general work is managed by a Board of nine directors, three being chosen each year; the term of service for each director being three years.

How The Work Is Supported: 1. By Contributions from County Associations;

2. By Contributions from Schools and Churches;

3. By Contributions from Individuals.

The Association exists for the churches, and does for the Churches what they cannot do for themselves. Through this associated effort has come to the schools practically every good method now in use.

It furnishes the best kind of opportunity for investment. What shall your investment be?

MARRIED.

PYLES--FREE—At the home of the bride's parents at Decorum, this county, on December 25, 1907, by Rev. Thomas G. Baxter, of Fannettsburg, Charles H. Pyles, of Braddock, and Miss Belle E. Free, of Decorum.

FLOOD — WELCH — At Lewistown, December 26, 1907, by Rev. Dr. Yocum, Chalmers Flood, a prominent business man of Mount Union, and Miss Fanny Welch, of Shade Gap.

SHAFFER--COLLINS—At Cumberland, Md., December 24, 1907. George Shaffer and Miss Anna Collins, both of Mount Union.

FIELDS—JOHNSON—At Cumberland, Md., December 24, 1907, Charles Fields and Miss Vida Johnson, both of Mount Union.

MILLER—AUSTON—At the home of the bride in Saltillo, on December 25, 1907, Brinton Miller, of Dublin Mills, and Miss Emma Grace Auston, of Saltillo.

CUTSHALL—FIX—At the M. E. parsonage in McConnellsburg, December 25, 1907, by Rev. Charles W. Bryner, Alex F. Cutshall, of Three Springs, and Mary B. Fix, of McConnellsburg.

The Review of the Year.

Continued from first page.

still more closely into the industrial situation. The most important division of manufactures is that of food products, of which we produce over $3,000,000,000 annually. This trade with few exceptions is in very sound condition, owing mainly to growing consumption and the absence of overproduction. In the next important division of manufacturing—that of clothing of all sorts with a product of nearly $3,000,000,000—there is also an absence of general overproduction; and the great majority of our textile mills are in an exceedingly strong financial condition, a result of the unusual profits of the last two or three years. There has been considerable overexpansion in the retail branches of the dry goods trade, but the condition of the latter as a whole is sound. Values have been abnormally high, owing to various reasons, and some recession is to be anticipated. Otherwise, there is no reason for apprehension from this division of industry, save what may come from curtailment of credit and forced liquidation.

* * * * * *

There is but little doubt but that financial depression has passed through its most serious stages. Liquidation has proceeded on an enormous scale, and the shrinkage in values has been estimated at over $3,500,000,000. In the better class of securities depressing factors have probably been over-discounted, and the tendency is now toward a fair recovery. It is not yet quite clear that liquidation is complete, because of the heavy mass of undigested securities remaining. Some time will elapse before the cleaning up process is complete, and a good many new projects will have to be either reorganized or entirely wound up. The unsettled condition of credit is also a disturbing element, although this will disappear as confidence revives. It way also as well be recognized we are in for a period of dividend reductions, although this contingency has been largely discounted by previous declines. On the other hand, there is enough in the prosperity of the farming classes and the comparatively sound condition of industry referred to above to warrant more hopeful views that existed a month ago. In the efforts to rebuild confidence we must not expect important recovery The first step to take is to cease calculating upon the old standards of values or from the old point of view and to candidly recognize that in business values and volume must be thoroughly adjusted to the new couditions. Contraction must rule for a period. There are still diseased spots exposed by the upheaval; credit is still disordered, and in Wall street considerable clearing up will have to be done before the effects of the promoters' debauch are over. A great many unsaccessful enterprises will have to be wound up involving more or less liquidation. But all this can be done quietly, as was the case in much of the liquidation of the last three months; and need not necessarily interfere with the recovery in the best class of stocks and bonds. Some idea of the congested state of the stock market may be obtained from the fact that during the last five years the total amount of new securities authorized was $6,800,000,000; the eleven months of 1907 alone accounting for $2,000,000,000 of this total. During the latter period our railroads authorized $1,400,000,000 securities, of which they were able to issue only one-half, owing to money market conditions. Of the industrial securities less than $500,000,000 were authorized, but nearly $400,000,000 of these appear to have been issued.

* * * * * *

In closing it seems to me entirely reasonable to indulge in more hopeful views. Possibly we may have to face six months, or even a year, of more or less business depression. The dangerous tendencies of a year ogo have been thoroughly arrested and the tendencies now at work are those of a corrective nature, which is distinctly encouraging The disease has been correctly diagnosed and it is now only a question of applying the proper remedy—contraction—and the patient having a vigorous constitution and courageous temperament will soon recover. This is a presidential year, and unless all signs fail, the campaign is likely to be a quiet affair. The issues of the day are clearly defined, being largely of Mr. Roosevelt's creation, and the fight promises to be concerning men more than principles. It would be a surprise if the Republican party lost its present control, and it is not undeserving of notice that Mr. Bryan is not so much feared since he dropped the free silver and government ownership.

A final word as to distrust and its causes. The distrust which has been so grave an element in the panic was produced by two sets of influences. The first was strictly economic and was appreciated only by the business community; the second was moral and had a far reaching effect on public opinion. It is a wholesome and encouraging sign that the American public will not tolerate the scandalous exposures which began with life insurance investigations, extended into corporate management generally and ended with probing our street railways. Mr. Roosevelt very properly chiefly concerned himself with the latter causes of distrust. For this he has been quite as unjustly criticised as would the surgeon for cutting out cancer from his sick patient. While the causes of the panic were chiefly economic, corruptive influences were largely responsible for hastening the breakdown, and President Roosevelt's aggressive policy, though probably disturbing at times of extreme sensitiveness, will do more toward restoring American credit at home and abroad than any other single influence.

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OF REMNANTS AND STOCKS WHICH WE WANT To Reduce Will be Held from

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Every Coat in the Store will be Reduced at Least 25 per cent.

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A few things you need for present use :

UNDERWEAR FOR CHILDREN, LADIES AND MEN

FELTS AND RUBBERS OF ALL KINDS.

WALL PAPER IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS
SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY
A Full Line of Notions and Dry Goods—New Goods are being added to these lines this week—Come and inspect them.

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Anything You Need. Come and we will Try to Suit You.

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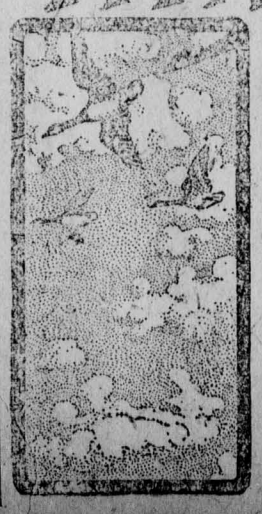

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For Field or Trap Shooting.

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THE MOTHER-HEART.

About the weary mother-feet
Played ruddy children blossom-sweet.
Anon their grimed hands plucked her skirts,
Begging her kisses for their hurts;
And oft, as wailing bade her halt,
She found the selfsame lad at fault—
A ceaseless worry to the rest;
Yet still she loved her Bad Boy best.

In riper years, when at her feet
No children clustered blossom-sweet,
When far and near her broken brood
Had broadcast borne the bond of blood,
Came, 'mid the others' cheering news,
Tidings that set her heart a-bruise—
Despoiling her of peace and rest:
Yet still she loved that Bad Boy best.

O, mother-heart, thy mystery
Unsolved to end of time shall be!
But some day, when life's sands shall flow
To their conclusion, we shall know.
God, on His love-built throne above,
From whom comes all the mother-love
With which this grateful world is blest—
He willed she love her Bad Boy best.
—Woman's Home Companion.

The Flood and What it Brought

By Arthur B. Rhinow.

The Ohio rose at the rate of three inches an hour while the little tributary rushed into the broad stream like a torrent. The old man on the deck of the shanty boat scanned the horizon for a rift. After a brief examination, however, he shook his head.

"Looks like it's going to keep it up for some time yet," he grumbled in a deep voice.

"Over there in the east, the clouds do not look quite so dark, father," replied the girl sitting at his side. She seemed strangely out of place on the old boat. So did her father, who could not altogether disguise the refinement of former days. They had taken refuge on this houseboat because their little farm was flooded.

"We were poor before, Nora," he again broke the silence; "but now we are homeless. We'd have been drowned like rats, if it hadn't been for old Joe getting us."

The old man stared at the relentless current as he spoke. Every word seemed to be uttered with a strain. Nora regarded him with filial solicitude, as she pushed back her chair so as to be better sheltered by the awning. Her eyes were filled with tears.

Old Joe was strumming his banjo. He was oblivious to all danger. He was not afraid of getting wet. To the accompanying splash and rush of rain and river, he hummed and strummed his favorite melodies. The selections were rendered with such pathos, and such a display of uniqueness in improving the original tunes, that the girl could not help smiling. But when he drifted into "Old Kentucky Home," she trembled and quickly glanced at her father.

He looked very sad as he sat there dreaming, his foot beating time to the old air. The song was ended with a fine flourish, and Joe rose to go into the cabin for a nap; but the expression of grief did not fade from the mans' old face.

"Yes," he growled, "my old Kentucky home."

"Look at those logs drifting down," Nora remarked as sprightly as her tears would permit.

He did not look. "The idea of cheating a man out of his old homestead, and by his old comrade, too," he muttered.

"Surely, father, the east is growing much brighter."

"Driving an old man from his home, because he's lost a scrap of paper." He shook his fist, rose and stepped out from under the canvas, regardless of the rain.

The girl constrained him to come back, but she could not prevent his hot words.

"And I can swear I paid every cent of it," he continued. "That sickly poltroon knows it, too. I hate him; him and his whole family; he's a liar—"

"Father," she pleaded, "perhaps he is far less happy than you know. Besides, he is sick. And then, you know George is different; he always was good to us." She did not look at her father as she made the last remark.

"How can I care for the son of the man who has wronged me as that scoundrel did?" the father roared.

They were silent. He scowled as he thought of the past; she smiled as she dreamed of the future.

After a while, Nora suddenly jumped up and intently gazed at an object which was being swiftly borne down the smaller stream.

"A boat, father," she exclaimed. "Look at that boat! I believe it is in danger of being upset by the logs."

The father looked, quickly rose to his feet, and took in the situation with eyes that age had scarcely made less keen.

"The fool has lost his oars," he muttered. "If the logs hit him, his nobby boat will surely keel over. Seems to me I know him; do you?"

As he turned to the girl, he say that the color had left her cheek.

"It's George, father!" she cried, as he steadied her. "Don't you know him?"

The father looked again, just in time to see the boat capsize. He had recognized the face, however, and a grim determination took possession of his heart. This was the chance for revenge for all he had suffered.

The girl's shriek roused him from his indifference.

"The current will sweep him right by our boat, father. Quick, the rope!"

The father did not stir.

The girl dragged the coil to the edge of the deck, but it was a heavy rope, and she knew she could not handle it.

"Father," she cried, as she shook him, "get ready to throw the rope. He'll be hurled against something and sink before he can make the shore."

The old man still stood as in a trance.

"Father," she pleaded, "if you love me, you must love him. Don't you understand?"

He started, and gave his child a piercing look. Then he jerked up the rope, whirled it above his head, and threw it, just in time for the young man to take hold.

It was not hard to draw George up on to the deck. He was not a very heavy man, and besides, Joe now came to the rescue. The girl's shriek had awakened him out of his dreams.

When the sheltering canvas was reached, Nora proved that her words had been true. Her father looked on with a strange mingling of hatred and love. When the young man turned to him, however, his eyes flashed defiant hatred.

"I came down the stream with the intention of seeing you," George began to explain, "when I found your farm flooded, I inquired and was told you had gone to old Joe's house-boat. I suppose you can guess the rest."

"What do you want?" the old man growled, looking at his daughter, his only child.

George drank the hot coffee Nora had quickly prepared for him.

"I came to tell you that father died" he answered, "and that he repented before he closed his eyes. He told me he had suffered a great deal. He handed me the receipt, which he had picked up and kept when one day you dropped it. Here it is; he told me to give it to you. And he asked me to beg you to forgive him, and to think of him as he was in the old days."

The old man took the paper with trembling hand, and sat down. He could not say a word.

George was taken into the cabin, where he made the most of Joe's clothes. Presently, Joe came to tell Nora and her father that the "young feller" wanted to see them. The old man waved consentingly at Nora, but he did not go. Bitter and sweet fought a great battle in his heart. When he finally did stand on the threshold of the cabin, he overheard the lovers' conversation.

"But now I am a poor man," said George; "do you want a poor man?"

The answer was not given in words, although it was distinctly audible. When the old man turned to glance at the sky, he saw that the sun was breaking through the clouds.—From the Christian Herald.

AMERICAN HORSES LEAD.

English Breeder Admits the Superiority of All Classes.

Reluctantly a noted English horse breeder acknowledged recently in Philadelphia that the American horse is supreme, and admitted that he is touring the United States in order to learn the methods used by breeders in this country by which they produce the best hunters, coach horses and other animals of high degree.

The Englishman is Arthur Woodcroft of London. He arrived at the Bellevue-Stratford, and in an interview expressed his unbounded admiration for the American horse. Mr. Woodcroft had visited the Bryn Mawr horse show, where he examined the animals exhibited there. He went to Philadelphia especially to see the show. Before that he was in attendance at the Newport horse show.

"America leads the world when it comes to pure blooded horses," Mr. Woodcroft said. "I am ashamed to confess it, because we English have always prided ourselves on having the finest horses in the world. But American breeders have come across a method of breeding that produces the finest animal it has ever been my pleasure to see. It is to determine their system that I am in this country.

"I first became aware of the beauties of the American horse when 'Reggie Vanderbilt came across to England and entered four coaching horses in our show. He was laughed at for the presumption of classing his coach horses with the English, at that time believed to be the finest anywhere But he went in, and when he came one he had captured four blue ribbons. As it is with the coaching horses so it is with the American hunters, the carriage horses and all other classes of fine animals."—New York Times.

She Got Married.

"I bet I'd get married before the year was out and she bet I wouldn't."

"Who lost?"

"Both of us."—Houston Post.

Vegetarian Duchess.

The Duchess of Portland and her daughter are strict vegetarians. "I always feel so greedy when I dine with her grace," confessed a friend of the duchess to me once; "she drinks no wine and eats only vegetables. It makes one appear a perfect cannibal." Skim milk, biscuits, butter and cheese are the only items on her grace's menu at lunch, while invariably for breakfast more skim milk, lettuce and a boiled egg, form her daily repast year in and year out.—London Bystander.

The "Kite Cure."

What is known as the "kite cure" is the latest prescription for jaded members of society in England. According to a correspondent of the London Chronicle, three titled women and a party of friends recently have been flying kites on the golf links as early as 6.30 o'clock in the morning. Each woman had an ordinary kite, such as schoolboys fly in the parks, held captive by a thread reeled out from a ball held in the hand. The stiff breezes carried the kites into the air, going higher and higher as the women raced across the green.

Snubbing of a Mother.

"I saw an old-fashioned mother in Peacock Alley the other night," said the emancipated woman, "and I couldn't help feeling sorry for her. She had two young daughters who were just starting off for the theatre. She approached them timidly to tell them something. They paid not the slightest attention to her. They went on talking to their escorts as if she were not within their radius of vision There was a pitiful expression about the corners of her mouth as she took the hint, went way back and sat down.

"Undoubtedly she was from the country. I hardly believe a New York mother of these progressive times would allow two daughters to sit upon her."—New York Press.

At Cooper's Church.

Miss Belle Kearney spoke in Cooperstown, N. Y., the other day, and gives the following description of Christ church, where James Fenimore Cooper used to worship: "On entering one sees this notice in large letters, 'Silence! This is at all times a church. Men and boys enter only with heads uncovered; women and girls enter only with heads covered. 1 Corinthians, xxi., 4-5.' Underneath this notice, which is tacked on the door opening into the auditorium, is pinned this clipping:

"'Amid modern changes of fashion it has been forgotten that a woman expresses by keeping her hat on what a man expresses by taking his off. Women will not be allowed to enter church with hats off until men are allowed to enter with hats on.'"—New York Sun.

Stage Gems Hurt Trade.

Dealers in high-class jewels have raised the cry recently that the traffic in diamonds and other precious stones is not what it used to be, because of the influence of the opera on their women customers. Because of a precedent established on the operatic stage, they say, it appears no longer to be bad form to wear imitations of the most valuable stones in public. In fact, it is said, the desire of many wealthy women to imitate the display of the opera stage, the wearing of imitation diamonds along with genuine stones for greater effect, is growing year by year. If a few of the principal stones in a sunburst or tiara are real jewelers say, that appears to be quite enough for many women, and they therefore permit the rest of the stones in such adornments to be imitations, the effect of which is augmented by the presence of the real stones.—New York Press.

Oldest Woman Voter.

Mrs. Eliza M. Goode is the oldest merchant and also the oldest woman voter in Cincinnati. She was born in England in 1819, and her father was a millionaire ship owner. He lost his fortune, and dying immediately afterward, left his daughter penniless at the age of 15. By hard work she gained a remarkable education, and became a teacher in the national schools at 17. It was during her teaching in these schools that she attracted the attention of Queen Victoria, who showed her marked favor on more than one occasion. After her marriage, her husband, an English army officer, decided to come to America. They settled in Cincinnati, and Mrs. Goode opened a school in College Hill, walking the eight miles between the school and her home twice daily. When the civil war came she followed her husband to the front as a nurse, where she remained until the end of hostilities. On her return to Cincinnati she fitted up her present store. She has acquired a comfortable fortune and in spite of her great age takes an active interest in all that goes on about her. When asked if she would take part in the approaching school election she replied: "I have registered and shall vote for the man who will do the most good."—New York Sun.

A False System of Education.

"My department in the Woman's Home Companion 'For the Girl Who Earns Her Own Living,'" says Anna Steese Richardson, "brings to my desk from would-be wage earners hundreds of letters every month. Less than five percent bear the postoffice stamp of large cities. About fifty percent come from small cities, towns and hamlets, and contain inquiries about business colleges, training schools for various trades, and avenues of wage earning in larger cities. The remaining forty-five percent come from farms, and burden is: 'I cannot stand the monotony of farm life, and in this small community there is absolutely no way in which I can earn enough money to escape.'

"'Escape!' That is the war cry of the inexperienced, restless, intractable girl of today. She has vague ideas of what she is trying to escape, but generally speaking it is what she terms the monotony of a domestic existence, which is in reality her apprenticeship in the art of home making.

"This article is not intended as a reproach upon the girl herself, but rather upon the false sytem of education, the abnormal economic conditions which force her into such a position and such beliefs.

"Study the average household in cities, large and small, in county seats or in towns which can boast of unimportant industries giving employment to women. To what end is the girl given an education? Almost invariably to fill some position in the commercial or professional world. Statistics prove that comparatively few girls go beyond the grammar grades. At sixteen they graduate into a business college, shop, factory or office."

It Costs to Be Groomed.

"Five dollars a day is the regular fee for being good looking," according to a woman who knows. "But to be at all times perfectly groomed costs a great deal more. I think I might add another $5 a day. There is the steam or Turkish bath which is part of my grooming and which costs $5, counting tips and extra massage; and there is the hairdressing, which is necessary all nights and especially on theatre nights. There is the treatment of the neck and arms, when I am wearing evening dresses, and there are ever so many extras besides. Really I do not know where to stop.

"I frequently bleach my face, neck and arms with some glycerin and rose water, which is very bleaching in its effects, and I am not above using the commoner bleaches, such as lettuce juice and a split cucumber laid in strips upon my face and neck. These things are easy and they save money.

"Women who have a great deal of money can employ the services of a professional hairdresser, who calls daily and puts the double wave into the hair. The woman who is trying to be pretty on a dollar a day and less cannot afford a professional hairdresser. And in place of a hairdresser she must do the work herself.

"The corn meal shampoo is necessary for this woman; and also the method known as the dry cleaning of the hair. The hair is wet from the head right down to the roots with bay rum, or with some violet water, and it is then shaken dry in front of a window. When perfectly dry it is filled with powdered meal and is then brushed until the hair is free from the meal. The result is a head of pretty, glossy hair."—Pittsburg Press.

Fashion Notes.

The heavy silk embroidered net bands were new this season.

One bodice, with the present vogue for fichu draperies, can be made to do duty for several.

Weary of the eternal stripes, some of the great dressmakers are employing dotted fabrics.

The peacock colorings are very much thought of this season for striking evening get-ups.

The newest color that is now fashionable in Paris is a shade "acajou," or mahogany, that is also known as Salome.

After the long reign of pale blues, pinks and mauves for evening use, the new greeny yellows are a relief to the eye.

The latest manifestation is the full length wrinkled sleeve of transparent net which extends below the wide armhole finish.

Never was lace more used. It is rarely put on plain, being incrusted with festoons of flowers cut from pompadour taffetas or mousselines.

Hats with wreaths of white or shaded purple and mauve velvet and taffeta convolvuli are much to the fore, while hats loosely draped with chiffon or painted gauze scarfs are very prominent.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Say Bruin Was Wild.

An exciting bear chase, in which nearly 500 residents of Altoona participated, was a feature of the holidays. Bruin meandered into Altoona from the mountains and started on a tour of inspection. At first the bear was supposed to be a tame animal, but when the mistake was discovered there was a rush for firearms. The bear was run into an alley pursued by a small army of amateurs, who blazed away, endangering the lives of spectators and driving the timid to cover. The bear turned on its pursuers, jumped a fence and retraced its steps to the mountains. It was finally rounded up in an orchard and shot to death. The carcass was peppered with bullet holes. Oscar Himmel, a boy, received a rifle shot in the foot. The bear was black and weighed 300 pounds.

Buckle Turns Aside Blade.

Confronted in the library of Judge J. Sharp Wilson's home at Beaver two robbers attempted to kill Frank Bourton, an employe at the Wilson home. Bourton, who sat reading in the library, did not hear the robbers when they entered through a kitchen door. A noise in the dining room startled him and when he investigated one of the burglars lunged at him with a knife. A suspender buckle saved the young man from injury. Breaking from the two burglars, who were beating him, Bourton hurled glassware at one man, lacerating his face. The burglars escaped through a window. Two weeks ago the Wilson residence was entered, but only a package of letters was secured. It is thought the robbers wanted political papers. Judge Wilson is not at home.

Brewer's Large Bequests.

The will of Leopold Vilsack, millionaire brewer and banker, who died on December 26, has been filed for probate at Pittsburg. In his will Mr. Vilsack disposed of an estate worth almost $7,000,000 among his children. On September 10, 1907, while Mr. Vilsack and his wife were both ill, Mr. Vilsack added a codicil in which he gave $103,000 to twenty-five Catholic charitable institutions and priests. These bequests range from $500 to $12,000. Among the priests remembered by Mr. Vilsack is the Right Rev. Hilary Pfraugle, O. S. B., of Newark, N. J., who receives $800.

Slays Wife as She Sleeps.

Frank Smith, of Easton, son of Chester Smith, City Comptroller, killed his wife and then attempted to commit suicide. Smith and his wife had been separated for some time. Seizing a carving knife, he stole to the room occupied by the woman, and plunged the weapon into his wife's heart, killing her instantly. Then, going to his father's residence, several blocks away, he told him of the crime. The startling information unnerved the father, and before he could regain his composure the son attempted to kill himself by gashing his throat and abdomen. He charged his wife with infidelity.

Fewer Paupers, Higher Cost.

The annual statement of the Bucks County Almshouse shows the yearly expenses to have run up to $20,104.77, with an indebtedness of $728.64. The County Commissioners appropriated $16,000, while the entire sum received from support of inmates was $108.50. During the year there were raised on the 362-acre farm, two miles south of Doylestown, 214 loads of hay, 100 bushels of wheat, 1100 bushels of oats, 3200 bushels of corn, 550 bushels of potatoes, 15 bushels of beans, 250 bushels of beets, 25 bushels of parsnips and 2000 heads of cabbages.

H. E. Goettman Meets Death.

Howard E. Goettman, twenty-two years old, one of the proprietors of one of the oldest restaurants in Pittsburg, was killed in an automobile accident. He was riding in the automobile of Robert Everhard, when, at Thirty-third street and Grant Boulevard, the tire of a rear wheel came off and the machine turned turtle. A telegram found in Goettman's pocket asked him to meet an aunt coming from Harrisburg, and it is presumed he was on his way to the station.

Dies of Broken Heart.

A broken heart caused the death of B. E. White, a restaurant proprietor of Greensburg. His wife left some time ago, taking their infant child. Since her departure White has brooded continually. He collapsed and died before a physician arrived. The doctor said grief was the direct cause of death. White was twenty-seven years old. Mrs. White and child are said to be in Wilkinsburg.

Told Jokes to Quell Panic.

Fire started in the Hippodrome Theatre at Sharon while "Noodles" Fagan, a New York newsboy, was lecturing to Sharon newsboys. With the first cry of fire 300 persons made a mad rush for the single exit and many were knocked down and trampled. Fagan, with great presence of mind, began telling a humorous story and quieted the excited audience. Two persons were injured.

Carlisle Lawyer and Writer Dead.

Kieffer E. Rice, a Carlisle business man and former attorney at Carlisle and at Lincoln, Neb., died at his home in Carlisle after a brief illness. He was a member of Town Council, Carlisle, prominent in Reformed Church circles and had represented a number of metropolitan dailies from Carlisle.

NIGHT RIDERS DYNAMITE TWO TOBACCO FACTORIES

Three Men in Streets Wounded by Marauders in Kentucky.

RAIDERS WERE WELL ORGANIZED

Governor Issues a Protest — White Capes, False Beards and Masks Worn by the Organized Mob—Loss of Property Heavy.

Russellville, Ky.—Night riders, 100 strong, swooped down on Russellville early in the morning and after overpowering the three policemen and providing against giving an alarm dynamited and burned the two independent tobacco concerns in the city and several other establishments and rode away out the Hopkinsville and Clarksville turnpike. Three men were fired upon and wounded by the marauders and the telephone girl operators and police were held prisoners for nearly three hours.

The following buildings were destroyed: Frank G. Works' tobacco warehouse, loss on buildings and contents, $15,000; American Snuff Company's factory and contents, loss $15,000; Roberts & Brown's planing mill, loss $12,000; Alfred Underwood's grocery, loss $2000; King & Proctor's stable and Joshua Knowles' cottage.

The wounded are Dr. Charles M. Roberts, Evansville, Ind.; J. R. McLean, Russellville; J. H. Moseley, Russellville.

Captain W. R. Bruce, the chief of police, as soon as he heard the noises, hastened to the fire tower, where he attempted to sound the alarm, but was overpowered by four of the masked riders.

Two merchants, J. R. McLean, a grocer, and J. Henry Moseley, owner of a dry goods store, did not hurry into their homes as fast as the night riders desired and were shot.

The most seriously injured was Dr. Roberts, of Evansville, Ind., who was a guest at the Forest House. He was wounded about the head and face by a charge of buckshot, fired as the night riders were leaving town. Dr. Roberts, thinking that the raiders had departed, ran out to see what had happened. He came face to face with a group of the departing mob, and as he started to run was shot.

Augusta, Ky. — Three hundred "night riders" called on Charles K. Blates, of Powerville, and upon Isaac Munson, Edwin Ware, William T. Downard and Martin Holeran in succession, all signing the contract not to raise tobacco crops this year and to hold their 1907 crops for six months.

Frankfort, Ky.—Governor Willson in a statement issued regarding the Russellville raid, blames the tobacco association for breaking a promise to keep order. The Governor offers $500 for any conviction obtained through advance information of an intended raid. He says the informant will be protected and the secret guarded.

TRAGEDY IN A FARMHOUSE.

Farmer Kills His Wife and Son and Then Cuts His Own Throat.

Kingston, N. Y.—A horrible tragedy was discovered at the home of Irving Baker, who lived in the town of Rochester, midway between the hamlets of Leibhardt and Mettacabouts. Neighbors discovered that Baker, a farmer, thirty-five years of age, had killed his wife and four-year-old son by cutting their throats with a butcher knife and then committed suicide with the same weapon.

Neighbors becoming suspicious over the non-appearance of the Bakers broke into the house and went from room to room. They found the woman and son lying on a bed undressed with their throats cut and the husband and father lying crosswise over their bodies, also dead with his throat cut.

The knife was made by Baker out of a scythe, the blade lying at his side. The child's head was nearly severed from the body, while the woman's face was cut in several places, and the cut in her throat indicated that she had struggled for her life.

Baker is said to have been drinking heavily lately and was insanely jealous of his wife, frequently brooding over imaginary troubles. He owned the farm, a large one, on which he lived, on which was a cider mill, and had been prosperous.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

December Deficit $8,535,000—Internal Revenue Receipts Decrease.

Washington, D. C.—The monthly statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that for December, 1907, the receipts were $47,283,328, and the expenditures $55,818,872, being a deficit for the month of $8,535,000. The receipts fell off, as compared with December, 1906, about $8,530,000, and the expenditures increased by about $9,281,000. The receipts from customs for December, 1907, were $21,744,672, which is a decrease for the month of about $7,000,000. Internal revenue also showed a marked decrease, the receipts falling from $23,583,869 in December, 1906, to $20,815,224 in December, 1907.

For the six months of the present fiscal year a deficit is shown of $9,303,000.

SLAIN WOMAN IDENTIFIED

Theodore S. Whitmore Admits Body is That of His Wife.

Mother of Victim of Tragedy in Jersey Swamp Tells of Frequent Battles Daughter Had.

Newark, N. J.—The New York World has solved the great Harrison, N. J., murder mystery. Swiftly moving developments positively confirmed the identification by that newspaper of the nude body found in the desolate Lampblack Swamp on December 26 as that of Mrs. Helena Whitmore, of No. 236 Adams street, Brooklyn.

Theodore S. Whitmore, husband of the victim, has now acknowledged that she was his wife, and he was placed under arrest by the Harrison authorities. After going to the morgue with two World reporters and failing to identify the body, he was brought back to the World office t midnight. Then, for the first time, he began to express doubts about whether or not the murdered woman was his wife, and made contradictory statements which showed that he was concealing the truth.

World reporters remained with Whitmore all night, and the next morning they turned him over to the Brooklyn police. He was practically under arrest all day. When taken to Harrison at night he looked at the body again and said:

"Yes, that is my wife, Lena. I am sure of it."

When Whitmore was told that he was under arrest on suspicion of murder he almost collapsed. He was placed in a cell, on the verge of a breakdown.

Besides Whitmore, there are held at Harrison as witnesses Frank Englert and John Foster, both of whom have identified the body and are believed to know something of the events that preceded the woman's death. Mrs. Bessie Schmitter, a sister, and her husband, Martin, together with Mrs. Margaret O'Neill, a friend, have all identified the body and have placed themselves at the disposal of the authorities.

It is due to the detective ability and persistence of William M. Clemens, the World's expert in criminology, aided by staff reporters, that the mystery was solved and the arrests made. The clue followed was the embroidery on the red jacket worn by the woman, traced clear back to its manufacture.

Chief of Police Rodgers, Police Justice Joseph M. Branegan and Detective Andrew Walsh, comprising the Harrison authorities, publicly give to the World full credit for its work, and acknowledge that without the aid of that newspaper the crime would probably have remained a mystery.

Nine days before Whitmore's arrest the body of a woman, supposed to have been murdered on Christmas Eve, was found in the Harrison swamp. Three previous alleged identifications were made by various persons declaring the dead woman tc have been Agnes Young, Miss O'Keefe or Minnie Jeanette Gaston.

PAYS SIX CENTS ON DOLLAR.

Receivers, After Spending $193,000, Give Stockholders $30,000.

New York City.—After almost eight years, spent in the process of dissolution, the Republic Savings and Loan Association will pay to its shareholders six cents on the dollar according to the report filed in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by Referee Alexander McKinney, who was appointed on February 27, 1907, to examine into the receivership of Edward G. Riggs and Otto Kelsey and report on the objections to the receivers' accounts filed by shareholders in the company. According to the testimony taken by the referee, which comprises 1976 typewritten pages, there remains for the victims of the ill-fated concern but $30,000.

The last official report of the company put the estimated value of assets at $1,086,000, and declared that at least $904,000 could be realized on them. The actual amount realized by the receivers, however, was only $275,000, while the cost of administrating the company's affairs was $193,000. Of this amount the receivers' fees amounted to $14,000, while $179,000 was paid to receivers' attorneys, clerks and stenographers, and for incidental expenses.

COUNTESS SUES EARL.

Sister of Harry Thaw Brings Action For Divorce.

London.—The Countess of Yarmouth, who was Miss Alice Thaw, of Pittsburg, a sister of Harry K. Thaw, has begun proceedings for the nullification of her marriage with the Earl of Yarmouth.

The case is entered in the defended list for trial at the coming sittings of the Divorce Court. It will be heard in private.

Alice Cornelia Thaw, daughter of the late William Thaw, of Pittsburg, was married to George Francis Alexander Seymour, Earl of Yarmouth, in Calvary Church, Pittsburg, on April 27, 1903.

Texas Editor Slain by Wife.

As he was entering his office, W. R. Beaumier, editor of the Hallettsville (Texas) Herald, was shot and killed by his wife. She was arrested and placed under $2000 bond. Domestic troubles are said to be the cause of the killing.

The Pulpit

Theme: The Bible.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamburg avenue and Weirfield street, on the above theme, the Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, pastor, took as his text Is.40:8: "The Word of our God shall stand forever." He said:

This has been an age of criticism of the Scriptures. There has never been a time in the history of Christianity when the Bible was more searchingly examined and the truthfulness of its facts as presented more questioned than in the days through which we have passed and are passing. The written truth of the divine revelation has been put to severe tests. Its foundations have been analyzed. Its superstructure has been sounded. Its conclusions have been negatived and its very fabric has seemingly been destroyed. Some of us have feared that its permanence has been threatened, its influence curtailed, its contents in some measure expunged. Criticism has been strenuous in its handling of the Bible. Far more strenuous than some of us have thought advisable. Far more strenuous than many of us have thought justifiable, necessary or wise. Under the combined influence of a new science, a larger view of history, a more comprehensive geography, the tests of the validity and value of the Scriptures have been changed and the content of the Word of God has been differently considered than customarily. It has shocked many a soul, this process. It has brought many a layman and many a minister to the tide of the ocean of doubt and distrust and of spiritual uncertainty. But it has been done. Whether we have liked it or no the light has been turned on. It has incidentally been turned on much that was the foolishness of immature scholarship masquerading under the guise of wisdom.

The criticism of the Scriptures has created a widespread distrust of the whole Book of God. It has upset theology. It has removed many of the old foundations for our belief in the inspiration of the Word and of the divinity of Jesus Christ. Sadly in many quarters it has undermined faith. But that has been rather because men have lacked the power to differentiate and because they have mistaken facts for human statement and interpretation of the same, than because the Scriptures have been scientifically studied and the light of the spirit honestly and helpfully turned on.

Actually there has been little cause for alarm. Because we test the water is no guarantee that it is contaminated. Because we put acid to our silver is no surety that it is only plated. Because we take the invitation of the Almighty and try Him and His Word is no reason why we should fear that either or both are frauds. Because we study the Word carefully invites no presumption that it will not be able fully to meet all our questions and successfully to elucidate all our perplexities and to justify itself. The Bible is not a book for dummies. It is the mechanically preserved Word of a living God who through the long ages has spoken to living men and who yet speaks. It is for men of intelligence who are alive. And it invites the inquiry of live and intelligent men.

There is and has been no cause for alarm. For theology and religion are not the same thing. A very religious man may have a very atrocious theology. And while it is always best to express our religious knowledge and experiences in the best theological formulae that we may be able to devise, it is always possible, humanity being what it is, that we may not be able to express in words the exact consciousness of our minds and souls. A man's theology will change, if he be a live and intelligent man, with the maturing and magnifying of his religious experiences. And if our theology is ineffective to relate our spiritual and moral experiences, if our creeds do not correctly reveal our thoughts, there is no reason in the world why we should not do as our fathers before us have done and change our creeds, our formulated theologies. Creeds are necessary as an expression of a religious consciousness. It were folly to scoff them. But they should be plastic. They should grow with our growth and expand with our expansion.

And so if investigation of the Scripture has relaid the ground for our belief in the inspiration of the Word of God we should not be fearful. For it has made the foundation but more intelligible and truthful to the minds of men of to-day. It has not destroyed the fact of inspiration. It has simply changed our major ground of belief therein. The Word is as inspired as it ever was. No theological statement, however learned or carefully worded, can alter the fact. If the examination of the Scripture has restated the grounds for our belief in the divinity of Christ, it has been simply to intensify our intellectual acceptance of the fact of His divineness. For He who was the fullness of grace and truth depends not on any theological formula for demonstration or justification. For He was divine ere men began to prove Him so.

We ought to be thankful that the test has come. For out of the fire has emerged a stronger faith in the inspired Word of God, a clearer comprehension of the reasons for our faith. And it were worth while to go through fire and through flood to secure that.

Criticism has eliminated many a perplexity. It has clarified much of the obscurity of the Scripture records. It has brought the testimony of the four ends of the earth to the substantiation of the accuracy in every essential part of God's most Holy Word. It has given us a larger knowledge. It has given us a surer knowledge. Except for those who were nearest to the events that are chronicled in Scripture there has been none more accurately informed, so far as we have light, concerning the facts of Scripture than are we to-day.

The more I read of the researches and results achieved by critical students of the Bible and of the lands with which it intimately associates itself the more am I convinced that the investigation is worth whatever it may cost and that it is providential. And I am also convinced that we would do well to go slow about discounting the opinions concerning the Scripture and the facts therein recited that have been held true in days long past. It is a good thing that we should remember that the sum of human wisdom is not resident in us and that our forefathers were not fools. This is an intensely critical and scientific age. It demands proof and evidence that heretofore was not deemed necessary or reverent. But the more we read and hear the more we are led to believe that the fathers, in not so informed and scientific an age, were not so deluded when they accepted on faith that for which we demand proof. For we get the proof when we ask for it, so it would seem, and it is very largely confirmatory of the past.

The gates of hell cannot prevail against the Bible. For it is the truthful record of the largest longings, the wickedest sins, the most delightful religious exaltations of individuals and a people. Its human interest is superb. It meets our lives at every point. It has comfort for the sorrowing, peace for the afflicted, inspiration for the heavy-hearted, enthusiasm for the discouraged, admonition for the wicked, salvation for the penitent. The farmer feels its vitality, the shepherd acknowledges its appeal, the rich man learns its lessons, the poor man thanks God for its democracy. It is the book of the people, for it is redolent with the life of the people. And wherever there is a soul in torment, wherever there is a man who mourns, wherever there is a woman with a broken heart, wherever there is a mind in gloom, or a body that is racked with pain, there will the Bible be and be enjoyed. For it radiates good cheer, it speaks to us honestly of the deepest things of life, it warns us of the consequences of evil and the satisfactions of righteousness. The Bible is as intelligible to youth as to old age. It has a message for all. It can charm a boy with its heroes as a man with its profound philosophy. It can animate a girl as it can inspire and intensify a woman's love for God. And it does these things.

And because it does it will never grow stale or profitless or valueless. It will ever stand. "The Word of our God shall stand forever." It is eternal. It is not the creature of time. It is the child of eternity.

And it would stand forever if for no other reason than that it unfolds the earthly history of the incarnate God. So long as the Bible speaks of Christ it will live. For He is its inspiration. The revelation of Him is its mission. And so long as men shall sin and need salvation, so long as souls shall turn to God in Christ for aid, so long will men love the Scripture and magnify its force.

Shallow thinkers may enlarge the difficulties that inhere within the Scripture. Bad men may quote it for their evil ends. Foolish men may twist its meanings and assure us of its fallibility. But the Bible will stand. It will stand forever. And when we are gone and the countless generations that shall follow us have come and gone the long way in our steps the Bible will be here. For it is the Word of the Lord. Let us never forget it! And it shall endlessly perdure.

"Poor, Yet Making Many Rich."

The Church Times gives an interesting little account of a poor girl, blind and deaf, an inmate of a North Devon workhouse, who "lives a life of prayer in her darkness and solitude." To this afflicted one the initiative of the organization of the Missionary Candidates' Fund of the S. P. G. may be traced. That fund now has reached the sum of over £3000, subscribed in a comparatively short time, the first item being the three shillings saved by the blind girl. The writer of the notice says:

"She was in a little bare ward in the workhouse when I saw her, looking very sad because her Braille copy of the Mission Field had been torn. * * * She asked me to pray for her, and then told us not only to pray for missions, but also for the parish, for Sunday-schools and Bands of Hope, etc.; and one felt rebuked as one thought of her life of prayer, always thinking of and interceding for others in her darkness and silence."—London Christian.

Salvation by Comet.

A Winfield woman complained at our office to-day because we made known the fact yesterday that the comet story is a fake. She said that she had her husband about in the notion of joining the church, but that we had sidetracked him.

Now, we don't pretend to be the judge of any man's salvation, but we are firmly of the opinion that any individual who waits for a comet to strike him before he repents has a slim chance for redemption.—Winfield (Kan.) Free Press.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 12.

Subject: Jesus and John the Baptist, John 1:19-34 — Golden Text, John 1:29—Commit Verses 29, 30—Commentary.

TIME.—February, A. D 27. **PLACE.**—Bethany beyond the Jordan.

EXPOSITION.—I. John's Answer to the Committee from Jerusalem, 19-28. The ministry of John the Baptist has aroused great excitement. People were in expectation. All men were reasoning concerning John, whether happily he were the Christ (Luke 3:15). This gave rise to a committee being sent from Jerusalem to investigate. There were two persons for whom the people were looking as preparatory to the coming of Christ, Elijah, as prophesied by Malachi (Mal. 4:5) and the "Prophet like unto Moses" (Deut. 18:15-18). John frankly confesses that he was not Christ, nor Elijah, nor the Prophet predicted by Moses. There have been those in recent years who claimed to be Elijah and the Prophet predicted by Moses, and "Messenger of the covenant" and "David" and the "Branch," one of the two witnesses of Revelation, etc. There was a sense in which John was Elijah (Matt. 11:14; 17:10-13), i. e., he came in the spirit and power of Elijah (Luke 1:17), but Elijah in the sense in which the question was asked, a real re-incarnation of the prophet Elijah, he was not. How unlike the real John was to those who in our day claim to be his successor! There is the utmost humility in the way in which John states his real position. He speaks of himself as only "a voice crying in the wilderness," applying to himself the prophecy of Isaiah (Isa. 40:3-5), which so clearly set forth John the Baptist's mission. A voice is something to be heard, not seen. As John had denied that he was the Christ, or Elijah, or "that prophet," the priests and Levites made bold to question his authority for baptizing. In a similar way, they made bold to question Jesus' authority at a later day (Matt. 21:23), and later still the authority of the apostles to preach (Acts 5:28). In his answer John again displays his humility. His baptism in water was nothing to the baptism of the Coming One (cf. Matt. 3:11; Acts 1:5). The Christ was already in their midst, but they were so blind that they did not recognize Him (cf. vs. 10, 11; chap. 8-19; 16:3). Happy is the man who really knows The Christ (Jno. 17:3), but the world, even to-day, knows Him not (1 John 3:1).

II. John the Baptist's Testimony Concerning Jesus, 29-34. Notice the precision with which John the Evangelist marks the exact time that these things occurred. He himself was an eye-witness. John first testifies that Jesus was the "Lamb of God." The reference is beyond question to the sacrificial lambs, the atoning sacrifices of the Old Testament (cf. Gen. 22:7, 8; Ex. 12:3; Num. 28:3-10; Isa. 53.7). As the Lamb of God, Jesus would take away the sin of the world. The thought here is not deliverance from sin's power, but atonement and deliverance from sin's guilt. Jesus is the Deliverer from sin's power and presence as well as sin's guilt (Matt. 1:21; Heb. 7:25; Jude 24), but this is not the thought here. Where taking away of sin is spoken of in connection with atoning blood, it always refers to the removal of the guilt of sin (cf. Lev. 16:30; 17:11; 14:19, 31; Jer. 33:8; Ps. 51:7; Rev. 1:5; 7:14; Heb. 9:22, 23; Eph. 1:7; Rom. 3:25; 5:9; Matt. 26:28). As the Lamb of God in atoning sacrifice, Jesus made propitiation for sin (1 John 2:2; Matt. 20:28; 2 Cor. 5:21; Gal. 3:13), and on the ground of this propitiation sin is taken away, removed from the sinner as far as the east is from the west (Ps. 103:12; cf. Lev. 17:21, 22). God dealt in mercy with men before Christ's time because Jesus was "The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world" (Rev. 13:8). The death of Christ was, in God's sight, an eternal fact. But while the death of Christ avails in this way for all men, believer and unbeliever, it fully avails only for those who accept it. Jesus "is the Saviour of all men, especially of those that believe" (1 Tim. 4:10). There need be no difficulty with John's statement, "I knew Him not." John lived in Judea, Jesus in Galilee; and though Jesus had gone up to the passover, it is quite likely that in the great crowds He did not meet John, but probably what John means is that he did not know Him as the coming Messiah. As soon as he saw, John gave his testimony. The descent of the Spirit was not a mere subjective experience seen only by Jesus (cf. Matt. 3:16; Luke 3:22), but an objective fact, witnessed by John as well as Jesus. John is not the real baptizer, but Jesus, the baptizer with the Holy Ghost and fire (cf. Matt. 3:11; John 3:34, R. V.; Acts 10:44-47; 19:2-6). The baptism with the Spirit is the great baptism, the one baptism that unites all believers into the one body (Eph. 4:4, 5; cf. 1 Cor. 12:13) and Jesus, and Jesus only, is He that baptized with the Holy Ghost. As the baptizer with the Holy Ghost, John also recognized Jesus as the Son of God. He is the Son of God, because begotten of God (Luke 1:35), and possessed of the attributes of the Father (Heb. 1:3; Phil. 2:6, R. V.), so fully that He could say, "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father" (John 14:9); the One in whom all the fulness of the Godhead dwelt bodily (Col. 2:9); to be honored even as the Father is honored (John 5:23).

The cramped heart cannot contain the Christ.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Jan. 12: "God's revelations and how to get them."—Luke iii, 21; Acts x, 9-16; Dan. ix, 3, 20-23.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, D. D.

Not many good things come to us in this life by chance. Occasionally we do find a nickel in the dust of the street, and some have even been known to discover a dollar by the roadside but not often enough for them to depend on that source of income for livelihood without work. Those who succeed best in life are not always waiting for something to happen. They get out into the world and make things happen. So the one who wants to know the mind and will of God can find it out if he will use the proper means. It never comes by chance. "There are no accidents in the moral universe of God."

There are two things needful in this work of understanding the divine mind and will. There must be first capacity for such revelation and progressive development of this ability to receive, and then there must be its active use. The materials of the revelation are all around, pressing us on every side. It is analagous to sight and sound, to smell and taste and touch. There is a great universe of things around us waiting to reveal its treasures to us by sight and sound, by smell and taste and touch. We must have eyes, ears and other organs of sense, and we need to carefully educate them to do their work well or there will be much we shall never see though it lies directly under the eyes. No eyes ever saw until they were open.

We are capable of knowing God. We may think His thought and share His feeling and choose His will. We are, as one has well expressed it, "in every way capable of God." He can reveal Himself to us, but only on condition that we are active in the spirit life. There is a passive side to our religious nature, but the greater part of all its life must be in activity.

A careful study of the Bible will show that very few instances are recorded of revelation of God coming to one who was not in a state of expectation and readiness. There are laws which govern this realm as truly as laws of matter and civil society.

Would you know God? Seek, ask, knock. Put yourself in proper position and attitude of soul. First think much of these matters until they occupy the mind and fill the desires full and the will is in readiness to act when the course is clear! You will not wait long before there will be a consciousness of the clearing of vision, the intensifying of power to hear, a sensitiveness of touch and a taste for divine things. Other matters will less and less fill the field of vision and impress the soul, and there will come the recognition of another world not before realized in this manner. Then, with eyes open, the divine truth will appear as clear as cloudless sunrising and refreshing as morning dews. The perfume of the divine love will fill all the air as the breath of lilies scents the breezes of the Bermudan isles in early spring. Then like music, like silver toned bells, like the voice of a loved one, will come the divine word in all assurance, and you will know God for yourself and not by the testimony of another merely.

Hast ever received such divine revelation? If not, why not put yourself where you may?

True Beauty.

That is not the most perfect beauty which in public would attract the greatest observation, nor even that which the statuary would admit to be a faultless piece of clay kneaded up with blood. But that is true beauty which has not only a substance, but a spirit, a beauty that we must intimately know justly to appreciate, a beauty lighted up in conversation, where the mind shines, as it were, through its casket, where, in the language of the poet, "the eloquent blood spoke in her cheeks, and so distinctly wrought that we might almost say her body thought." An order and a mode of beauty which the more we know the more we accuse ourselves for not having before discovered those thousand graces which bespeak that their owner has a soul—this is that beauty that never cloys, possessing charms as resistless as the fascinating Egyptian for which Antony wisely paid the bauble of the world—a beauty like the rising of his own Italian suns, always enchanting, never the same.—Rev. C. C. Colton.

C. E. Greetings to Sankey.

Sixty-seven years ago Ira D. Sankey, the world famed evangelist in gospel song and coworker with D. L. Moody, was born. Bedridden and stricken with blindness, but with firm faith and a buoyant, confident spirit, he celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday in his Brooklyn home, receiving the greetings and congratulations of his worldwide army of friends. Among the messages sent him is this one from an army of admiring Christian Endeavorers:

Kirkwood, N. Y., Aug. 28.

To Mr. Ira B. Sankey, 148 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Greetings and wishes for happy birthday. I Peter i, 7, 8.

NEW YORK STATE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION,

By Clements, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 12, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—The true center of life.—John xv, 1-10.

Every human life revolves around some center, some one supreme idea or ambition, whether the person is conscious of it or not. Our lives are very much like the solar system, which has the sun, around which the planets and satellites revolve. This is not their only movement. All sweep through space. The satellites revolve about the planets, and each planet rotates upon its axis. But the center of their existence is the sun. By it they are held in place and around it they move in regular orbit. So every human life has its central sun. There are other interests in life, but around this center the life revolves, and its character is determined by the character of the center of its life. Moreover, there are centers and centers, and therefore it behooves us to find, if possible, what should be the true center of our lives.

That the true center of life is not to be found in any merely earthly enterprise or ambition has been demonstrated time and time again. Life is broader than time. It stretches beyond time to eternity, and the temporal can never fully satisfy that which is eternal. Life is more than physical. It is also spiritual, and the spiritual can never find supreme satisfaction in that which is physical. Cardinal Wolsey centered his life about his king and died broken hearted at the king's ingratitude. Solomon centered his life around earthly things and when an old man declared that they were vanity. The world alone, with all its greatness, attractiveness and possibilities, affords no true center for our lives, and from the many who have tried to find it so and have made dismal failures of their lives the young should take warning and guard against following in their footsteps.

The only true center of life is Jesus Christ. His own parable of "the vine and the branches" is conclusive proof of this fact. He is the vine, and His disciples are the branches. The life of the branch centers in the vine. Cut it from the branch, and it dies. Make it inaccessible to life of the vine, and its own life and usefulness cease. It is cut down and destroyed instead of being tenderly cared for, for it is barren instead of fruitful. A barren branch on a living vine is a sad sight, but infinitely more sad is the sight of a barren life, made so by failure to abide in Christ and to find in Him the center of its life, its aspiration and hopes, its entire being. Nor is a life centered in Christ cut off from the affairs of the world. In Christ alone can we comprehend life in its relation to the world and rightly fulfill the purposes of our lives not only toward God, not only so far as our personal lives are concerned, but also in relation to the world about us. The man whose life is centered in Christ will find the most joy in the world which He had made and will accomplish for man in the elevation and uplift of mankind. Is your life self centered, world centered or Christ centered?

BIBLE READINGS.

Deut viii, 3; Ps. xvi, 8-11; xxvii, 1; xxxvi, 9; xci, 14-16; Eccl. i, 17, 18; ii, 1-17; xii, 13, 14; Gal. ii, 20; Col. iii, 1-11; I John v, 11.

Moral Mountain Climbing.

The other day in a Christian Endeavor meeting in Paris the testimony that touched my heart the most was that of a young lady, who told us how when she first spoke for her Master in an Endeavor meeting, hesitating and trembling and afraid of her own voice, as she sat down a little girl by her side, who knew of her bashfulness, reached over and took her hand with a comforting squeeze. She said no word, but that gesture told of the little girl's love and sympathy. It was one of the steps that unconsciously led two souls up the tablelands and into the sunlight of God's presence.

But what is our whole system of Christian Endeavor if it is not a series of unconscious steps up invisible mountains? The prayer meetings, in a sense, are routine affairs. Fulfilling the pledge, in our discouraged moments, may seem like a perfunctory obligation, the committees like the lifeless parts of a machine, but one great object of the society is to form habits of well doing, habits of confession, of devotion, of service.—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., in Irish Endeavorer.

"C. E."

A little thing, but little things tell just the way the "C. E." was brought out in a notice of the Trinity Reformed society, Philadelphia, which we find on their church calendar. It ended with the little word "ComE!"

The Happiest Heart.

Who drives the horses of the sun
Shall lord it but a day;
Better the lowly deed were done
And kept the humble way.

The rust will find the sword of fame,
The dust will hide the crown;
Aye, none shall nail so high his name
Time will not tear it down.

The happiest heart that ever beat
Was in some quiet breast
That found the common daylight sweet
And left to heaven the rest.
—John Vance Cheney in Schoolmaster.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

Watch for our advertisement next week. We are going to move into the

Large Store Room in Wright Building

and before moving we will have one of the greatest sales that was ever heard of, and if you want to save money come now as every article in our large Department Store has been reduced to nearly one-half of the price marked.

Mothers, wives and husbands, young ladies as well as young men, you will realize what we say is true if you will call and inspect our different departments.

It Will Pay You to Travel Twenty Miles to Attend This Sale.

We Wish You All A Happy New Year.

SHAPIRO BROS. = Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Kodol

FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.
RELIEVES SOUR STOMACH, BELCHING, ETC.

Guaranteed
To Give Satisfaction or Your Money Back.

If, after using two-thirds of a $1.00 bottle of Kodol, you can honestly say it has not benefited you, we will refund your money. Try Kodol today, on this guarantee. Fill out and sign the following, present it to the dealer at the time of purchase. If it fails to satisfy you, return the bottle containing one-third of the medicine to the dealer from whom you bought it, and we will refund your money.

Town _____ State _____

Sign here _____

CUT THIS OUT

E. C. DeWITT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY WRIGHT & DELL.

A Dangerous Proverb.

(By Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D.)

"Never too late to mend" is a very popular but a very dangerous proverb. It is true and serviceable under certain circumstances. If one who has wandered off into the wrong path is penitent, and really longs and labors to get right again, then it is an encouragement to assure him that it is not too late for him to "mend his ways."

But on the face of it this homely apothegm is too often an incentive to presumption. A young man of warm blood, who has a bagful of wild oats to sow, is tempted to give free rein to his passion, and says to himself, "it will never be too late to mend;" so he scatters his wild oats broadcast, in the theatre, on the race course, and in every line of "sporting life." They come up rank and tall, and cover the whole soil of his life with their long, ugly roots and their hateful stalks. The critical years of his brief existence are seeded down with sin, and if in after years he begins to weed out the Devil's crop, he finds the soil impoverished and the roots hard to clear out, and only a fraction of life left for any better, nobler and holier crop of good deeds. The chances are that the wild oats will get an ineradicable hold upon him, and then all total crops which he grows in this world will be fuel for the flames of peridition. Young man! I offer you a thousand times better metto; it is, "never too *early* to mend." Try that.

In no direction has the proverb that I am condemning worked more mischief than encouraging young men to tamper with a wine bottle. If we go to a genial, warm-hearted convival youth, and tell him frankly that he is in the rapids, and rushing toward the cataract of ruin, he will cooly reply, "Don't you worry about me. When I find out it's hurting me I'll quit: never too late to mend." Sir, that's the Devil's lie. Millions of hard drinkers have struggled hard to extricate themselves from the torrent of appetite, when they saw the awful cataract just ahead, and heard its terrific thunders. But it is too *late*. Their appetite had become a disease; their will had become a mere rotten rope with no staying power; they found out that it was so easy to begin and impossible to stop. Underneath the Niagara of drunkenness lie the myraids of victims of this fatal delusion-that a man can defy common sense and defy God with impunity! I have a motto for every young man that I can guarantee—it is "*never too early* to mend" your concience with the stout seam of total abstinence pledge.

This perilous proverb has a peculiar application to the welfare of immortal souls. The vast majority of impeninent persons expect, and fully intend, to flee to Christ for salvation at some future day. In all our congregations are scores of Felixes who are constantly saying to the loving spirit of God, "Go thy way for this time: when I have a convenient season I will call for thee." The young are absorbed with their pleasures, or with their preperations for their business pursuits and say to themselves, "When I get older, it will be time enough to become a Christain." Every such answer tightens the hold of sin, weakens conscience and grieves God's spirit. In middle-life the man is too busy to think of his soul, and the cares of this world choke to death every warning either of the pulpit or of Providence. With the increase of years comes an inevitable decrease of the chances of repentance; my own observation has been that not more than one person in every ten embraces the Savior, after fifty years of age. Procrastination is the thief of souls.

Over against this deceitfully lying motto "never too late to mend," the love of God sets this solemn admonition: "My spirit shall not always strive; quench not the spirit." "*Now* is the acceptable time; *now* is the day of salvation." Our blessed Lord foresaw the dangers of delay when He rang out this clarion call: "Strive to enter into the strait gate; for I say unto you that many shall seek to enter in and not be able, when once the Master has risen up and shut the door." Christ Himself, the offerer of eternal life, said that. In saying it, He affirmed that every sinner may presume on God and sin on until it is to "late to mend." Death-bed repentances are very few.

It is never too early to choose Christ. My convictions are deepening that the most urgent and hopeful work of the Church of Christ is to save the young. We must labor for the salvation of all: but we work at a tremendous disadvantage when we let the young saplings root down in impenitence, and then endeavor to move the full grown tree.

Perhaps this article may be read by some—either young or old—who are thinking seriously about the welfare of their souls. Christ is calling you—"follow Me." Do not wait for the Holy Spirit. He is in that very call. Yield at once to all He prompts you to do. Often enough have you resisted Him; now co-operate with Him, for you need His almighty help. Do not wait for a more acute sence of guilt; the closer you come to Christ, the more you will discover what an ugly sinner you have been. Do not wait for more feeling of any kind. If you have fallen from a ferryboat into yonder river would you wait to feel colder before you seized the rope flung to you from the deck?

Jesus has waited for you long enough already—while you were fooling yourself with the idea "never too late to repent." Accept him at once. When Jesus met Andrew and Peter at the seaside mending their nets, and called them to His service (and their crowns) they obeyed the call straightway and followed Him. Just imagine that those men had said no instead of yes. The sooner you say yes to your loving Lord the better. Quit your favorite sins whatever they may be; quit everything that conscience condemns, and do what Jesus commands. That means conversion; unless you are thus converted you can never enter heaven. Wait for nothing; wait for nobody. Just begin to serve Christ in the very first duty that comes to your hand; and let your prayer to Him be: "Create in me a clean heart and renew a right sprit within me." Tomorrow is a cheat. Today you may secure Christ and Heaven.—*Sabbath Reading.*

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